DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Warmer; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,619. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 8c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Governor last night sent in the name of Francis Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. Senator Sullivan introduced a bill which opens the crusade against bucket shops. A bill was offered providing for a new park in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn. Another measure offered provides for a jury of thirteen men in criminal cases. A Senate bill provides for gas in New York at a maximum price of 75 cents. Assemblyman Witter's anti-oleomargarine resolution was passed. Mr. Minton withdrew his resolution against Italian labor on the rapid transit tunnel.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—Secretary Gage yesterday replied to the Senate resolution of Jan. 23, calling for information as to his dealings with officers of the National City Bank. Secretary Gage's action in the sale of the New York Custom House was again attacked by the Democrats in the House yesterday. Senator Mason took exception in a speech yesterday to a recently published interview with the British Consul at New Orleans. Senator Tillman spoke against the retention of the Philippines. It is believed that Senator Scott of West Virginia will not lose his seat because of the contest made against him. Representative Clayton of Alabama introduced a resolution in the House yesterday fixing July 4 next as the day for withdrawing the troops from Cuba. The movement to grant civil pensions to Government employes received a decided setback in the House yesterday. A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Driggs of New York tendering the thanks of Congress and a medal to Miss Helen Gould. Ex-Congressman Bennett was yesterday elected Secretary of the Senate.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that in the fight at Spion Kop Jan. 24 his forces lost among the officers 20 killed, 22 wounded, and 20 missing. Lord Dundonald, it is announced, is safe south of the Tugela River. The British Parliament meets today, but it is said the reference to the war in the Queen's speech will be colorless. Buller's defeat is greeted with satisfaction by the German press. It is intimated that the attempt to relieve Ladysmith may be abandoned, and that Lord Roberts may concentrate his forces on a central attack on the Orange Free State. The deposition of the Chinese Emperor is creating great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-tse Valley. Swedish newspapers are demanding explanations regarding the presence of Russian spies in the country. Thirteen of the crew of the Spanish steamer Valle were yesterday drowned off Bilbao when the vessel foundered.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A battery of four boilers exploded yesterday at Pittsburg, killing one workman and seriously injuring a number of others.

C. P. Bacon yesterday addressed another letter to Superintendent Kilburn regarding the affairs of the State Trust Company.

A number of Cornell students were injured yesterday by jumping from the windows of one of the fraternity houses, which had caught fire.

The promoters of the American Baseball Association will meet at Philadelphia today to organize and lay out a circuit.

Page 3.

The Depew Opera House, at Peekskill, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago yesterday decided that the Illinois anti-trust law is unconstitutional.

Col. Franklin Bartlett declared yesterday that Gen. Hawkins, who made a statement last week regarding the action of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan, was asked to testify before the court of inquiry which investigated the regiment and refused to do so.

Page 4.

Fire yesterday destroyed the chair factory of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, in Cherry Street, and water damage was done to a near-by warehouse, the total loss being estimated at $350,000. The firemen and policemen on duty suffered severely from the cold.

Page 8.

Mr. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, returned to this country yesterday on La Normandie.

The Reform Club has appointed a committee to represent it at Albany in behalf of remedial school legislation when the bills already introduced are discussed.

There was a public hearing yesterday on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the East River.

Page 12.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid-transit system, made the admission yesterday that the firm of August Belmont & Co. was the backer for the syndicate which he will form to aid in building the great tunnel.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
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FOUR BOILERS EXPLODE.

One Man Killed and Nine Others Seriously Hurt—Others May Be in the Debris.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The steel department of Philipps, Nimick & Co.'s rolling mill was completely wrecked to-day and a dozen men were injured by an explosion of a battery of four large boilers. All the injured men were quickly removed from the ruins. Five were mutilated almost beyond recognition and one or two more deaths may result. The injured were taken to a temporary hospital and local physicians were summoned to relieve their suffering. Simon Holland, a fireman, died at Homeopathic Hospital soon after being removed from the debris. Nine others were hurt and it is thought that others of the workmen are in the ruins.

The explosion was one of the most terrific that ever occurred in a Pittsburg mill. The roof of the boiler room was completely lifted from the building and the flying iron and steel fell in all directions. Heavy beams and portions of the masonry were thrown from the foundations. The men were crushed to the ground on the spot where they were attending to the rolls, and those beside the boilers were scalded by the escaping steam. The families of the workmen who live in the neighborhood realized the extent of the accident the moment the thunder of the explosion was heard, and women and children rushed at once to the mill, crying for their loved ones, who were believed to be buried beneath the ruins.

The cause of the explosion cannot be known until a thorough investigation is made. No estimate of the property loss could be made to-day.

SPANISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Thirteen of the Valle's Crew Drown Off Bilbao.

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 29.—The Spanish steamer Valle has foundered off the coast, thirteen of the crew being drowned.

Lawton Fund Is $95,922.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Lawton fund to date amounts to $95,922. Gen. Shafter reports that he has $1,300 at San Francisco.

At Home and Abroad "Bon Vivants" declare that MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE is deservedly popular, excelling all other brands in richness of quality.—Adv.

BRITAIN DEMANDS A LARGER ARMY

Press and Public Insist on Reinforcing Roberts.

NEW CAMPAIGN EXPECTED

Central Advance Into the Free State May Be Made.

It Is Now Admitted that All Attempts to Relieve Ladysmith Must End in Complete Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Press and public alike, while depressed over the defeat of Gen. Buller, unite in insisting that more troops must be sent to South Africa.

Public suspense, apparently, will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight.

Whether he will permit Gen. Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the War Office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces under Gens. Methuen, French, and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications, and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith.

The public burns with impatience that something should be done, but there is nothing to do but to wait on the preparations. Oceans of ink are poured out in advice. Orators are at work in the provinces telling the people that Great Britain has "set her teeth in grim determination to see it through."

The Government's declarations in Parliament, the counter-suggestions of those outside the Government, and the consequent discussion in the press and on the platform will immediately enthrall public interest.

MORE MEN ON THE WAY.

Twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-two men and 155 guns are at sea. Eleven thousand infantry and 9,000 cavalry, including 5,000 Yeomen, are practically ready to embark. Therefore the Government, without doing more, can place at the disposal of Lord Roberts 40,000 additional men and 155 guns.

The further purposes of the War Office are supposed to embrace somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 more men. As the indication is that candidates will be rather scarce, the War Office will issue orders for those reservists who were found unfit at the previous mobilization examinations to report for further examination. Applicants for cavalry service are still freely offering as yeomanry.

COST OF THE WAR IN MEN.

Gen. Buller's operation has cost 912 men so far officially reported within ten days.

Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported to-day the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate probably 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports, are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded, and the rest prisoners.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians 7,158, and Cape Colonials 21,000.

GEN. BULLER CRITICISED.

The newspapers here are not disposed to offer any apologies for Gen. Buller's defeat. The St. James's Gazette says:

"The meaning of the retreat is obvious. We have had to recognize that we cannot force our way through the enemy's lines to Ladysmith. Why, we do not know. If the Boer position is impregnable it ought never to have been attacked. If it is capable of being taken we were repulsed because the leadership was bad, and it is idle to attempt to conceal that the latter is far from incredible. To start out declaring there must be no turning back is eminently foolish.

"When swagger and rant prevail there is commonly plentiful lack of judgment and true resolution. It requires serious effort not to yield to the gloomy conviction that the intellectual and moral qualities which make for success have been replaced on our staff by words! words! words! The remedy for South Africa is not to add to the numbers but to put the troops where their force can come into play."

MUST FACE FACTS.

The Westminster Gazette invites the country to cast aside all delusions and recognize the fact that progress for the present is stopped in Natal, and that safety lies in concentration. "Gen. White's force, as an effective aid, must be written off, and probably most of Gen. Buller's army has left the Tugela. The Boers have been given time to prepare against an advance through the Free State, and we have not sufficient strength at present to undertake this advance with any safety. These are ugly facts, but those who disguise them are again misleading the public. The plain truth is that we will have to make a new army somehow from somewhere. We need at least 100,000 more men—50,000 to reinforce the Cape and 50,000 in reserve."

The Globe says:

"It would be a mistake to minimize the serious character of the situation in Natal. We have made a great effort from which great results were expected and have failed. The situation as it stands to-day points, but points with greatly augmented force, the same moral as did our previous mishaps. It is, that the war must be pressed on with redoubled energy.

FEARS PUT ASIDE.

"Our resources are not exhausted, but rather it may be said we are only just discovering how practically limitless they are. The country, we are sure, is in no mood of giving way to fears which are as groundless as they are unworthy. It has made up its mind to see this conflict through. Every check we receive in the field will only stiffen the determination of the people at home and in the colonies to achieve the end at whatever cost."

The Pall Mall Gazette comments in much the same tone, and adds:

"Even if Ladysmith falls, Spion Kop is not Majuba in the most vital sense. It will not end the war. There will be no muddling compound of 'magnanimity' and cowardice this time. The war will end when Gen. Roberts dictates the terms at Pretoria. To that end the empire's mind is made up."

The Evening Standard, commenting on the supposed natural advantages on the side of the Boers, says:

"This country also had and has great advantages, but, between the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Generals, they have been mostly nullified."

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon returns to scathing criticism of the language of Gen. Buller's reports. It says:

"Gen. Buller's reflection on the terror he put into the foe reminds us of things we have heard about Chinese Mandarins."

SPION KOP A BOER TRAP

Gen. Warren's Forces Were Decimated by a Murderous Fire from an Unseen Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Friday, Jan. 26, 9:10 P. M., says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion Kop.

"The fighting, both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spion Kop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice and Potgieter's Drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force, it is inaccessibly steep until the point where the nek joins the kop to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than thirty-five rifle pits and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

"A narrow footpath, admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat tableland, probably of 30,000 square yards' area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of this tableland, where the ridge descended to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round, stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfeldt and a big long-range gun. What with the rifles, the machine guns, and the big gun, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks; and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling.

"Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren; but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often sixteen shells fell in the trench in a single minute.

"Mortal men could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for twenty-four hours, and then, taking advantage of the dark night, abandoned it to the enemy."

BULLER LOSES MANY OFFICERS

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Buller wires from Spearman's Camp Jan. 29 that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and Mounted Brigade at Spion Kop Jan. 24 were: Killed, 22; wounded, 20; missing, 6, as follows:

Killed—Staff, Capt. M. H. Virtue; Capt. S. M. Stewart, Lieut. F. R. Mallock, and E. Fraser, Second Lancashire Fusileers; Capt. C. Muriel, Lieut. W. Lawley, and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex; Major A. J. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk, and Lieut. A. H. Wade, Second Lancaster Regiment; Lieut. Pipe-Wolfestan, Second King's Scottish Borderers; Capt. C. G. Birch, and Lieut. F. M. Rachel, First South Lancashires; Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First Borderers; Capt. the Honorable W. H. Petre, and C. S. N. Knox-Gore, and Lieut. C. G Grenfell, P. F. Newman, P. S. McCorquodale, and Hill Trevor, Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry; Lieuts. Randall and Knochschand, Imperial Light Infantry.

Wounded—Col. Blomfield, (taken prisoner;) Major W. F. Waller and Lieuts. R. S. Wilson and Le Charton, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff and Capts. G. W. Saville, R. De H. Burton, G. W. Bently, Second Middlesex; Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashires; Gen. Woodgate, (since dead;)

Continued on Page 2.

Society Everywhere Recognizes the excellence of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE. This particular brand is a feature at all fashionable functions.—Adv.

Fastest and Finest Trains to Indianapolis. Leave New York every morning and afternoon via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

The Nearest to Perfection in Champagne is the celebrated vintage of 1893 of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL, now being imported into the United States.—Adv.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE GOVERNOR.

German Journalist Comes to This Country to Collect Data for the Book.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 29.—People in Germany are taking a great deal of interest in Gov. Roosevelt of New York, and the first life of the commander of the Rough Riders is to be written by a German journalist.

Recently Prof. Carl F. R. Hochdoerfer of Wittenberg College, this city, received a letter from a friend in Germany who is connected with the Berlin Tageblatt. The latter asked for some information regarding the life of Gov. Roosevelt, saying the German people are much interested in his career. Prof. Hochdoerfer forwarded all the data he could obtain in a limited time to his friend in Berlin. Impressed by the career of the Governor, the German journalist has come to this country to collect material for a biography.

The work is to be published in both English and German, and is also to appear in the Tageblatt.

PROFIT IN RICE GROWING.

Louisiana Planters Can Make Enough from One Crop to Pay for Their Land.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29.—The profits made by the Louisiana rice growers have been phenomenal this season. H. J. Sanders, a prominent planter of the Crowley district, said:

"I have here the statement of the returns we have received from the sale of rice raised on something less than fourteen acres of land, and the figures are interesting. The rice taken from this plot of ground was 271 sacks, and the gross returns were $1,287.09. Out of that milling charges of $220.59 were deducted, giving us a net return of $1,066.50. The cost of cultivating the land and gathering the crop was $10 per acre, or a total cost of $140. This leaves us a net profit of $926.50.

"Our total crop was 8,000 sacks, and the returns were practically the same on the entire lot. When it is considered that the price of rice lands in the Crowley district is only about $30 per acre, it is readily seen that there is money in raising Louisiana rice. Brought down to the profit per acre, we received, over and above all cost, about $86. Last year our crop was almost as good as that this year, but the unprecedentedly severe storms entailed a loss of about 50 per cent., consequently our profit was about half of what it was this season."

W. W. Duson, another extensive planter, said:

"No one outside the Crowley district has any idea of the vast wealth producing properties of the land there. The price per acre is so much below the real worth of the land that one good crop may easily be made to pay for the property, and if the planter has planted extensively, make him independent as well. This state of affairs cannot last long, however, and it is only a matter of time until land values there increase two or three fold."

LARGE TRUST DEED FILED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 29.—This afternoon the Birmingham Realty Company filed a deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New York, which has become security for $550,000 of prior-lien bonds and $550,000 of mortgage bonds issued by the Realty Company. The Realty Company was recently incorporated, and succeeded the Elyton Company, whose properties it acquired upon the court sale and reorganization of the latter company.

MUST REMAIN A WIDOWER.

Otherwise Rachel Henschel's Husband Forfeits His Wife's Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 29.—Rachel Henschel of Amityville made provision in her will, which has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Patty, that her husband shall remain a widower. She bequeaths the entire estate, including her liquor business at Amityville, to him, but makes the following conditions:

"That he forever remains her widower, that he properly maintains and educates her two minor sons, Moses M. Henschel and David Henschel; sends them to college to learn the profession they choose, and that he successfully manages and cares for her business and estate."

If he marries or otherwise fails to carry out the provisions of the will the business is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among her children.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—Veteran Capt. Horace C. Lanphear, formerly of the Norwich Line Sound steamers, and Mrs. Lanphear to-day celebrated their golden wedding at their comfortable house in Waterford. The couple's many friends from New London, New York, and Boston, and from as far away as Philadelphia, were present or else sent some token of their regard. The festivities commenced at 6 and kept up until midnight. The couple's wedding occurred Jan. 28, 1850, and consequently the anniversary was on Sunday, but the celebration was deferred until to-day.

Fully 200 invitations were sent out and nearly that number was present. Capt. Lanphear's connection with one of the most popular steamer lines on the Sound has brought him in close touch in his life with nearly all the officials of the different lines now operating on the Sound and he has an extended acquaintance in other walks of life, and they were either present or sent congratulations in some form or other. The presents were many and valuable and comprised silver dishes, knives and forks, spoons, and $20 and $10 gold pieces. All the silverware was plated with gold.

Capt. Lanphear was in command of the Sound steamer City of New York when she rescued over 200 of the drowning passengers of the ill-fated Narragansett, which was run into by her sister steamer Stonington in 1879.

During the church services at the Waterford Baptist Church on Sunday morning there was an interruption when Pastor Wolf called Deacon and Mrs. Henry Smith to the pulpit. It was the couple's golden wedding anniversary, and the pastor spoke felicitously of the occasion and asked the entire congregation to arise and congratulate them. The people marched around the church, shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and the church services were forgotten for the time being for the more happier event. It was an unusual proceeding, but testified to the universal esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Smith are held in the community. Mr. Smith is a prosperous farmer.

THIRTY WORKMEN DROWN.

Sent to Death by British Steamer in a Collision in German Waters.

HAMBURG, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Expedient has run down and sunk a harbor steamer near Altona. Thirty workmen were drowned.

Relief for Indian Famine Sufferers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of a report received by the India Office from Lord Curzon, who announces that 3,500,000 are receiving famine relief, a Mansion House Fund will probably be started. The Viceroy does not allow the dole except to those on the verge of actual starvation, and stricter tests than formerly are being applied.

No Faster Train to Chicago than the Pennsylvania Limited. Electric lights, steam heat, barber shop, hot and cold baths, ladies' maid, stock quotations, stenographer and typewriter, and weather reports. A wonderful train.—Adv.

The Preference Is Given to Moet & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE by connoisseurs because of its superlative degree of excellence.—Adv.

KLING'S ATTORNEY ARRAIGNS KILBURN

Writes a Letter Regarding State Trust Company Affairs.

DEMANDS COPY OF REPORT

Kilburn Says the Communication Is a "Tissue of Falsehoods," and Refuses the Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling in his action against the State Trust Company, to-day addressed another letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, reiterating his charges of misconduct on the part of the Directors, and demanding a copy of the report of Gen. Andrews. Mr. Kilburn has replied to the communication, saying, "It is simply a tissue of falsehoods." Mr. Bacon writes:

"I have received no word from you in reply to my letter of the 23d. If you are an honest man, I cannot understand your silence. In that letter I endeavored to show you that crimes had been committed by the officers and Directors of the State Trust Company."

"In an open public statement made by Mr. Johnson, President of the State Trust Company, and by Mr. Whitney, one of the leading spirits in its Board of Directors, they have admitted that Directors were interested in large loans made by the company. Mr. Johnson, in stating that the $2,000,000 loan to Shea, the office boy, had been paid off, said that he regretted that there was not more such business to do, and said that every trust company pursued the same method. Can this, then, be and you will not act? If so, why? Is it because your feelings are hurt because I gave to Gov. Roosevelt the original petition of Mr. Kling asking for an examination of the affairs of the company? I had my reasons for doing so. These are some of them.

"When the present Directors gained possession of a majority of the stock a little over a year ago, they wanted, of course, a new President, who would act under their instructions. It is well known that for a couple of weeks the two names considered available were those of Mr. Johnson and yourself. Why they chose Johnson instead of you I don't know, unless it be that they thought you could serve them better in your present official position. If so, it seems to me that they have reasoned well. Less than three months ago you made your annual examination of the affairs of that company, and you discovered nothing wrong.

"When the Produce Exchange Trust Company closed its doors last December, attention in banking circles was immediately directed toward the State Trust Company. What happened? Did you come to New York and examine the State Trust Company and see if its reports were true?

"That you came to New York is true. But instead of making an examination of the affairs of the company, you called the reporters of the press around you and gave out a public statement, saying that you had recently examined every trust company in New York and they were in the soundest possible condition. These are some of the reasons which prompted me to go to the Governor with Mr. Kling's petition instead of going to yourself.

"It is a well-known fact that Thomas F. Ryan, one of the leading spirits of the State Trust Company and of the Metropolitan Traction Company, on the night before election, gave to Senator Platt $60,000 to be used to elect the State ticket of the party to which you belong. I thought that this fact might influence you in your official action. I did not think it would affect Gov. Roosevelt. So, if your feelings are hurt, I have no apologies to offer.

"I have demanded of you, and I demand again, a copy of the report of Gen. Andrews giving the results of his examination of the affairs of the company on the morning of Jan. 12. I have a right to do this.

"Will you give me a copy of Gen. Andrews's report?"

To this letter Mr. Kilburn made this reply:

"I have received another letter from Mr. Bacon. The letter, however, like the former one, was evidently written for publication and not with the expectation by the writer that it would be answered. It is simply a tissue of falsehoods, so far as it impugns my motives, and Mr. Bacon well knew it to be such when he wrote it. I am indignant at having to say that no consideration of any kind, save the interests of the public service, have ever influenced me in my public career.

"I have never heard a suggestion that Mr. Ryan had made a contribution of any sum to aid in the election of the Republican ticket, and if he had, which I do not believe, no one would have dared to suggest that such contribution influenced my official action.

"I never even heard a suggestion that my name was being considered in connection with the Presidency of the State Trust Company. I have not given, nor intend to give, Mr. Bacon a copy of Gen. Andrews's report.

"The solvency and absolute soundness of the company are beyond all question. I will soon make a report to the Governor, who will doubtless take such action as he deems best."

Gov. Roosevelt said that the Attorney General was looking over the reports on the company's affairs to see whether there was any infringement of the law. As to the company's solvency, he said that the report of the New York Clearing House Committee, verifying that of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, left no doubt as to the fact.

It is learned from an absolutely reliable authority that the Clearing House Committee acted upon the request of Superintendent Kilburn, who, in the face of adverse criticism, desired to be sure that he had made no error in his findings. He consulted the Governor about it, and was advised that while not necessary it would be a wise proceeding. The finding of the committee was a clear vindication of his report.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he would have considered any charges against the company's methods coming from reputable sources, but he would not take into consideration any letter or charges sent first to newspapers or used publicly for purposes of oppression.

POKER PLAYING AT YALE.

Three Students Suspended for Giving the Game Too Much Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Three of the Yale students have been told by the Dean of Yale University that they need report for no more recitations.

Too much card playing in their apartments is given as the reason. Poker games are constantly in progress and more trouble is expected.

Ex-Minister Phelps Improving.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Dr. Gilbert, who has been attending Prof. Edward J. Phelps of the Yale Law School, formerly Minister to England, since his severe illness with pneumonia, stated to-night that the patient's condition was more hopeful than at any time since he had been taken ill.

Troy Strike Is Settled.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strike of the employes on the Troy division of the United Traction Company was settled at an early hour this morning when an agreement was adopted by representatives of the company and the strikers.

New York Girl Takes the Veil.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Miss Virginia Tucker McLaughlin, daughter of James Fairfax McLaughlin of New York, took the white veil at the Carmelite Convent in Roxbury this morning. After the ceremony the novice, who will be known as Sister Alberta, received the members of her family and relatives.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Is the finest champagne sold in the United States. Moet & Chandon own more vineyards than the eight leading champagne houses in France.—Adv.

MADE A BIG PROFIT.

Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company Declare a 7 Per Cent. Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29.—At the end of an all-day session Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company announced a dividend of 7 per cent. on the common stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent. on the second days of April, January, October, 1900, and January, 1901.

The balance sheet shows net profits for the year of $13,362,529. After writing off $1,000,000 to depreciation and $200,000 to a bad debt reserve and paying three dividends on the preferred there is left a balance of $10,062,529. Deducting $700,000 for one more preferred dividend, which is due, there is left $9,362,529 applicable to dividends on the common stock, which is equal to 18.72 per cent. on the $50,000,000 outstanding.

American Steel and Wire common was somewhat firm in the market. The dividend announcement was held until after the New York Stock Exchange closed. A dividend was generally expected and guesses placed the amount at both 6 and 8 per cent. It is said the company will retire some of its preferred stock.

GOV. TAYLOR WILL WAIT.

Will Not Sign Blackburn's Commission as Senator Until the Governorship Is Settled.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—It is not likely that United States Senator-elect Blackburn will receive any commission from Gov. Taylor until the present Gubernatorial contest has been finally settled. Gov. Taylor, it is stated on excellent authority, will assume the position that if it is decided he is illegally the Governor of Kentucky, the legislators, who elected Blackburn, and who were declared elected at the same election at which he was a candidate for Governor, were also illegally elected, and have not, therefore, the power to choose a Senator.

The beginning of the end of the contest was at hand to-day, this being the last day for the taking of evidence. To-morrow arguments will commence. The decision of the Contest Board is looked for in about one week after the conclusion of the arguments.

STUDENTS SERIOUSLY HURT.

Delta Chi Fraternity House at Cornell Destroyed by Fire—The Inmates Jump to Save Themselves.

ITHACA, Jan. 29.—As a result of the fire which destroyed the Delta Chi Fraternity Lodge of Cornell University, on Huestis Street, this morning, seven of fifteen members who slept on the third floor were badly injured in their efforts to escape by jumping to the ground. All dropped a distance of 25 or 30 feet, and in doing so all were more or less bruised, while two or three sustained serious injuries. All members of the fraternity are law students. The most seriously injured were:

BROOKS, H. C., 1900, Hartford, Conn.; dislocated hip and arm broken.
CONGDON, R. E., 1902; foot broken.
DOWNS, THOMAS, 1902, Albany, N. Y.; spine and leg injured.
LONERGAN, J. F., 1902, Albany, N. Y.; broken nose, compound fracture of the thigh, and broken arm.
McCREA, W. M., Salt Lake City, Utah; burned, and back slightly injured.
RHODES, R. V., 1901, Troy, N. Y.; heel crushed.
TOOTHILL, E. D., 1902, Auburn, N. Y.; injured jaw.

The building was a brick structure, and the fire was kept well inside the walls. The janitor, who slept on the basement floor, is ignorant of the cause of the fire. The house and contents were valued at $10,000. The building was well insured, though members of the fraternity lost all their clothes and room fixings.

SULLIVAN AGAINST FOOTBALL.

Assemblyman Will Try to Have the Game Prohibited by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Sullivan of New York said to-night that he had collected statistics which proved that more persons had been seriously injured and killed in football contests than in boxing bouts.

Mr. Sullivan intends to offer an amendment to the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton boxing law which would prohibit the playing of football games in this State. He said that if the friends of Mr. Lewis's bill are sincere in their desire to put an end to brutality in athletic games they will support his amendment.

The Assemblyman added that the statistics he had collected showed that thirty-nine persons had been killed in football games within two years, while two persons died as a result of engaging in boxing bouts.

WATCH CASE MAKERS UNITE.

Manufacturers' Association Organized for Purposes of Protection.

The American Watch Case Manufacturers' Association was formed last night at a meeting held at the Astor House. There were present representatives from the Keystone Watch Case Company and T. Zurbrugg & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Crescent, Convoisier-Wilcox, Roy, Dubois, American, and Camm Watch Case Companies of this city. All the firms represented joined the association, which elected the following officers: President—Irving Smith; Vice President—T. Zurbrugg; Secretary and Treasurer—G. E. Fahys.

The President was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of seven.

The object of the association is for mutual protection and the furtherance of the watch case manufacturing business. Another meeting will be held at an early date, when the details will be perfected.

KILLED IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Car on Ohio Road Left the Track—Man and Woman Dead.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 29.—A runaway electric car on the Dayton and Xenia traction road left the track at a sharp curve just east of the city to-day and was demolished. An unknown man was crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Hattie Kling, a young woman residing at Alpha, Ohio, was instantly killed, her skull being fractured. John Cox, the motorman, had his leg injured and amputation may be necessary. Several other passengers received injuries.

Anxiety Felt for Mrs. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Some anxiety is again expressed about the condition of Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator T. C. Platt. She has been ill more than a week, and the character of her illness is such as to cause apprehension at all times. Her symptoms have varied from day to day, improvement being followed by weakness, and then again by a better tendency. To-night it is said, in response to inquiries, that the patient is holding her own.

Deputy Collector Brown Resigns.

Owing to protracted illness, Randolph H. Brown has tendered his resignation as Deputy Collector of this port, to take effect to-morrow. He was appointed on Feb. 15, 1894, from Jefferson County. Collector Bidwell has selected John C. Williams, now employed in the Collector's office, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Williams has been in the office about two years.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland. Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne is recognized as the finest wine in the world, and costs no more than other prominent brands.—Adv.

EIGHT THOUSAND CRY SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at the Grand Central Palace.

ORATORS LASH GREAT BRITAIN

Congressmen De Armond and Cochran, Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, and R. B. Roosevelt Raise Storms of Cheers and Hisses.

An immense mass meeting, attended by over 8,000 people, was held in the Grand Central Palace last night, under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa, and the great throng expressed in no uncertain terms its sympathy for the Boers. Every available inch of the hall was packed, even to the three galleries, and there was present a large proportion of women, who lent their voices to the general acclaim every time a piece of Transvaal or Orange Free State bunting was displayed or the names of the leaders of the South African republics were mentioned.

On the stage was a representative gathering of citizens from every walk of life. There were Congressmen, State legislators, city officials, business men, bankers, brokers, lawyers, Judges, and George Francis Train, who wore as a boutonnière a gigantic mass of flowers combining the red, white, blue, and green of the Transvaal's colors. The hall was laborately decorated with the American colors interspersed with the colors of the Boers and of the Orange Free State.

As the members of the committee and their guests marched in to seats on the platform the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under Fanciulli, struck up the Boer national anthem, and as its strains died away some one in the galleries broke out a Transvaal flag, and the cheers that burst from 10,000 throats shook the great building. Every mention of Joubert, Krueger, Cronje, and Steyn was received with vociferous approbation, while, on the other hand, the every mention of the names of Chamberlain, Balfour, and Salisbury met with a perfect storm of hisses.

AGAINST A BRITISH ALLIANCE.

Incidentally the meeting put itself on record as against any British alliance with America, and when Congressman De Armond of Missouri, after an impassioned speech, thundered "We want no British alliance," the immense audience rose to its feet and, waving flags and handkerchiefs, yelled its approbation of the sentiment.

There was also great applause for some peculiar sentiments. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen in his opening address spoke feelingly of the widows and orphans in the far-off Transvaal. "But there'll be more in England before this is over," shouted some one in the hall, and as the speaker bowed his acknowledgment of the sentiment a terrific storm of applause shook the house.

Again when Congressman Cochran of Missouri said he was one of the old-fashioned people who still believed there is a God of battles, and that he had prayed to Him that, even if the war did not end as it seemed that it ought to, the speaker might yet live to see the price of crape rise in the English market, the crowd applauded the sentiment to the echo. Mr. Cochran also called Great Britain "the pirate power" and "the gold thief nation," which epithets were also applauded by the assemblage.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen was unanimously chosen Chairman of the meeting, and on taking the chair said that for the night all political and religious differences were sunk by the persons who were present as the members of one great household to give aid and succor to an afflicted people who were passing through the fires of an unholy persecution.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S SPEECH.

"A cruel and unnecessary war has been forced on them by the British Ministry," [hisses,] said Judge Van Hoesen, "a war condemned by Sir Edwin Clarke as a crime against civilization, a war deplored and denounced by the best and wisest of England's public men—by Morley, Brice, and Harcourt—[cheers]—who did their utmost to avert it, but were unable to prevent the British South Africa Company and Chamberlain [groans and hisses] in their aggressions.

"We did not predict success, [cries of "Yes, we do!"] but we hope and pray that the Boers may come out victors in the struggle. [Great cheering.] We know that Leonidas could not save the day at Thermopylæ, and we know that the forces of the Boers may be

all peoples. There is no special language that can ally us with tyranny against liberty and right.

MAN'S DIVINE BIRTHRIGHT.

"If liberty can be crushed in the Transvaal encouragement is given to tyrants to crush it elsewhere. Even our liberties will not be so secure if liberty can be stricken down anywhere on earth. In sympathizing with and aiding the Boers we are therefore to a certain extent not only helping them, but also ourselves. Liberty is the divine birthright of man, take it from him and you rob him of that which is worth as much to him as life itself.

"What excuse is there for the attempt to crush this brave people? Has it ever been made plain? In far-off Africa they have raised the standard of liberty, and none but an insensate tyrant would seek to haul it down. It is for us, then, to bid them godspeed and confusion to their enemies. [Cheers and applause.]

"I hope the day is not far off when the voice of the American Nation will be raised in protest against this unholy war. Why should we not say, we who have bought our liberty with the blood of patriots, why should we not say to England or to any other country that we are on the side of liberty, and that we will do all in our power to further that holy cause?

"There has been talk about a friendly understanding and a friendly footing with England. [Groans and hisses.] No, my friends, the only understanding we need is that of independence of strength and geographical position. We want the independence of the valor of our people. [Cheers.] Entangling alliances will not make us more free nor will they give us the chance to introduce in another country those democratic principles of ours that are so hateful to our friends. [Cheers.]

AMERICA ENGLAND'S RIVAL.

"No British alliance for us! [Great and long-continued cheering and applause.] In every crucial test of our existence and history England has been our enemy, and to-day we are her rival. At Halifax, at Vancouver, and at other places near our coast she is erecting great fortresses, what for no one knows, but her guns are pointed at us, while she hopes that in these namby-pamby days she will be able to wheedle us into an alliance, so that she can draw our teeth. We want no entangling alliances, and especially none with a nation that has for centuries crushed freedom whenever she could in every quarter of the globe." [Great cheering and applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Thomas W. Fittman, who read a set of resolutions in ten parts, which were unanimously adopted amid great acclaim. Several of the provisions were as follows:

That every nation has a right to form and regulate its own laws and institutions to suit itself, limited only by the obligation not to impair the rights of any other nation.

That the much-vaunted English civilization has failed to produce a better soldier than the Boer, a more willing tiller of the soil, a man more vigorous, a Christian more devout, a patriot more unselfish, a citizen better able to protect his home.

That the South African Republic deserves to be free. It would be a crime to grind such a people beneath the heel of any conqueror. That the Boer regards English domination with horror, is proved by his repeated abandonment of his home, his long and weary treks, his gallant fight, his awful sacrifices. It is folly to tell him that when he loses independence and liberty he will find his master a kind one.

That we request the President to see to it that the feeling of the American people with respect to this most wicked war is made known to the British Ministry; and we further request him not to wait till both combatants ask him to act as arbitrator, but to proffer his services.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, and to every Senator and Representative in Congress.

WHAT JUSTICE O'BRIEN SAYS.

A great number of letters were received by the committee indorsing its work and promising support. A number of these were read amid great enthusiasm. One received from Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals said:

"Whatever the result of the struggle, the world will be better for the lesson it teaches, and that is that the new idea of making war upon a weak nation by a strong one, upon the pretense of promoting civilization, must be attended with some perils and in the end the prize may not be worth the struggle.

"There are thousands of clear-headed Englishmen who find it difficult to believe that their Government, which has so long supported the tottering fabric of the Turkish Empire, is maintaining an odious, despotic war upon the simple Dutch farmers of the Transvaal.

"The new idea that any people with an independent Government, but attached to peculiar ways of their own and not alive to all the demands of modern progress, must be put down in order to make room for what is supposed to be a better civilization, is a dangerous one and we all protest against it."

One of the notable letters was from the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Synagogue Shearith Israel, and inclosed a parody on Rudyard Kipling's famous poem "The Absent-Minded Beggar." "What my own sentiments are about this war," says the writer, "you can judge from the inclosed, which I wrote a few days ago in the intensity of my indignation against war between two peoples who read the same Bible and who believe in the same God:"

AN ABSENT-MINDED HUMAN.

The poem follows:

When you've shouted Rule Britannia, when you've sung "God Save the Queen!"
When you've fought to smash Transvaalyan and Free-Stater,
Will you tell me how much better, wiser, nobler it had been
If Great Britain had been just a little greater?

He's an absent-minded human if he cannot understand
That the price of peace need not always be war;
Peace with honor" was a saying which once rang throughout the land,
And the nations ought, like men, to honor law.

"Great Fight, grand fight," put it in English plain—
It means that mothers, widows, orphans, gruesome price must pay,
It means that fathers, husbands, sweethearts, brothers, sons are slain,
And how many more are wounded sore, O say, say, say!

What if Boer would forbid your sons to use the English tongue,
Or "to shape the statute, share the pow'r or vote?"
There's a melody which prophet's voice for centuries hath sung:
"Aroitrations in the place of wars" the note.

He's an absent-minded human, is the Boer, it is true,
Reads the Bible just to suit himself, you say;
Love thy neighbor as thyself"—if not Catholic or Jew;
"Love the stranger"—if high taxes he will pay.

Great news, grand news, fresh from the seat of war,
Fifty thousand widows, orphans weep for many a day;
Bonnie men slain, and as for wounded—thrice as many more.
"Glory" do ye call it all! O say, say, say!

Let Great Britain be greater yet, and raise men above the brute
By inviting nations all to form a court,
To decide by arbitration international dispute
Where a justly founded verdict shall be sought.
He's an absent-minded human if he says he cannot see
That moral force must surely win the day,
If the nations swear to join to thrash the one that won't agree
To accept the court's decision and obey.

Great thing, grand thing, glorious thing is war;
Bonnie men slain, or trench-diseased, or maimed for many a day.
Broken hearts and shattered loves, widows, and orphans galore.
Don't you think that war should cease, O say, say, say!

RECORDER GOFF'S LETTER.

Other letters were from Gov. Thomas of Colorado, James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse; Congressman Cummings, Congressman Ridgely, Congressman W. L. Jones, and Prof. E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College. A letter from Recorder Goff was read, in which the Recorder said that he would be glad to allow the use of his name as a Vice President. He added:

"Prof. Brophy has spoken to me this morning relative to a suggestion of yours that I might be called upon to speak at the meeting. I appreciate your thoughtful kindness, but will be unable to fill that post of honor. You can realize the strain that is at present upon my mind which precludes attention to anything else. I will be present at the meeting, however.

"Inclosed please find a check for $25, and I wish that my means permitted me to make a larger contribution to a cause so worthy."

As soon as the Recorder's letter had been read, there were cries for him from all over the house, and these increased in volume and earnestness when he did not come forward. The demand was only finally silenced when Judge Van Hoesen announced that the Recorder had left the hall.

MR. COCHRAN'S SPEECH.

Congressman Cochran of Missouri, who was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, was the next speaker, and said in part: "The patriotic Boers of South Africa are fighting the battles of all humanity. The great Joubert stands to-day alongside the imortal George Washington. The contest now being fought there is to determine just as Valley Forge determined it for the American colonies, whether the South African Republics are to be dedicated to liberty or to tyranny.

"How it could ever have been said by any real American newspaper or by any true American citizen that if there was a European coalition, we would be at England's side, passes my comprehension. Yet it has not been disclaimed in high circles, and it is believed in London. Can it be possible that there is any one place in all this broad land where Tories outnumber patriots? Is Washington's farewell address no longer to keep us out of entangling alliances?

"In the war of 1812 Great Britain said that none of her subjects could expatriate himself, and she went to war about it with a feeble repuolic almost fresh from its war for independence. On that pretense Great Britain searched our ships. Now, however, she attempts, sword in hand, to expatriate the Outlander and compel the Transvaal Republic to make such changes in its laws as she desires. This is the so-called mother of civilization. [Hisses.]

ENGLAND AND CIVILIZATION.

"Leaving out her colonies in Australia, Canada, and the West Indies, tell me where Great Britain has promoted civilization? Has she done it on the beautiful and fertile but unhappy island of Ireland, whose bleeding feet have trod the stony path of despair for hundreds of years? Accursed be the power of desolation. [Cheers.] In Venezuela, with a population only a little larger than this city, she tried to seize the gold mines, but had to submit to arbitration, which unfortunately turned out disgracefully, so that she obtains a good deal of the territory where the coveted gold mines lie.

"Then there's Alaska. It's a crying shame that Great Britain, when the gold mines were discovered there, was allowed to extend her boundary line so that she could get possession of those mines, and then she policed it. The American Administration [hisses] meanwhile made light of this outrage, saying that someway, somehow, it would settle the dispute satisfactorily some time with Great Britain, that pirate power and gold thief nation. [Applause and cheers.]

"Then Great Britain moved the boundary line of the little Orange Free State so as to take from her her diamond fields, an act which was denounced by the Bishops of the Church, English statesmen, and the press of the world. Despite these protests, the thieves and freebooters seized these diamond fields, worth many millions, and then paid a small sum for them, 1 cent on the dollar.

"Greater fortunes have been made out of this grand larceny than Joubert, Kruger, or any other Boer ever did or will make. More money has been made out of those mines than was ever made in Christendom before. Do you believe that the British Ministry in the calm exercise of its judgment ever could have forced this war on the South African Republic?

THE WHISPERINGS OF GREED.

"Nay, verily, but I regret to admit there are evidences that capitalism and Government are in partnership. The whisperings of greed are more potent with Cabinets than the cry of the oppressed. So if is that greed and not the best policy prevails.

"A battle of liberty has been fought on Spion Kop [Cheers] the result of which is ringing around the world. When this war began in agony I prayed God to let the Boers hang on until the price of drink rose in the London market. I had no stronger hope. I'm a little more hopeful to-night. We have renewed cause to thank God.

"I'm old-fashioned enough to believe that there is a God who overrules battles, and I trust that in His good providence it may seem well that the cause of liberty and not of tyranny shall achieve success. It is our duty to see that incorporated greed or whatever form this injustice assumes shall have no help from us.

"If the Boers overthrow the English people and achieve victory, it will demonstrate that government of the people by the people and for the people has been planted in South Africa, there to remain. If, on the other hand, tyranny gains the ascendancy, the battle for liberty is not yet lost. Dutch blood and Dutch courage remain.

"The Boers are determined to be free. Defeat will not down that feeling. The teardrops of sorrow will be dispelled by the sunlight of hope, and liberty lasts as long as life. Let us give the lie to the frozen charge that in this home of republicanism and this hope of the world there is in any quarter sympathy for this atrocious crime."

During Congressman Cochran's speech, Miss Maud Gonne entered the hall, escorted by Gen. O'Beirne. They were shown to a box in the gallery. Miss Gonne seemed deeply interested in the proceedings, and remained to the end of the meeting. Only a limited number of persons in the hall knew of her presence, and there was no public demonstration in her honor, although two score of men and women paid their respects to her.

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS.

Robert B. Roosevelt opened his speech by addressing his hearers as "Friends, Murderers, and Robbers," but explained this greeting by saying that it was in these words that President Krueger once addressed a meeting of citizens of Johannesburg, some of whom were outlaws as well as Uitlanders.

"When we come to look into the causes of the war upon the South African Republic," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I feel like using the same terms in inquiring of those who ought to know what were and are the demands or complaints of England which have brought about this cruel, horrible, useless war, a war that no matter how it ends can do good to no one, not even to the mine owners. Has the English Government ever placed before the world or even before the country attacked by it a statement of its grievances and its demands? Never.

"I was intimate with Gen. Joubert when he visited this country some years ago. Nothing worried him more than the victory he had won at Majuba Hill. He well knew the sting of it would last and that the great, powerful British Nation would never rest till it had revenged on his poor, feeble, little republic its one signal victory."

Mr. Roosevelt then went into details as to the alleged causes of the war claimed by England, the principal of which, he said, was the wrongs of the Uitlander. Yet even this, he said, would not bear the light of investigation.

A RAP AT CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Roosevelt then got a rap at Chamberlain in the following terms:

"It is an odd characteristic of the downright, sturdy, honest John Bull that he lives to be represented by a jocular, supercilious personage. It was as much the monocular insolence of the English representative as any difference on the question of minor matters that prevented an amicable settlement, unless it is conceded that the war was merely the irrepressible conflict of the two antagonistic national characteristics, the Dutch love of independence and the British greed for the possession of all Africa.

"This war is not only unjustifiable, but it is stupidly useless. Before it is over it must inevitably cost in money alone, more than all the mines are worth. Great Britain will be crippled for years. A very plaything and object of contempt to the European powers, who now stand in awe of her, and to whom she represents liberty, progressiveness, and humanity.

"Let us throw that aside as impossible, doubtful as the issue has already become, but let us look at the result wholly on the theory that in the end her immense resources must conquer: success will leave its legacy of sullen hatred, seething in repression and waiting only its chance to burst out like a furious volcano, another Ireland, only ten times as dangerous, for it will be six thousand miles away.

"No time will wear this out. Kill all the men, which is the task set before the conquerors, and the children, now babies, will grow up to abhor the murderers of their fathers. The Dutch are slow to forget, and hard to crush. Will time ever remove this bitter feeling? The answer is to be found at Cape Colony to-day, where the British Government, after all its years of benign and gentle sway, does not dare to trust its unwilling Dutch subjects."

A ROUSING WIND-UP.

Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester was the next speaker. He said nations as well as men can commit crime. Because the British sympathized with America in a good cause, was that any reason why America should sympathize with her in a bad cause? Ninety per cent. of the American people sympathized, he said, with the Boers.

Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the last speaker and aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. He said that his city was in the centre of a population largely made up of descendants of the original Boers. Within a radius of forty miles of Grand Rapids there were 200,000 of them, and he came to the meeting to express their greeting and that of 400,000 other residents of Western Michigan.

He spoke of a meeting held at Grand Rapids four weeks ago, where a hall holding 4,000 persons was packed to suffocation, 5,000 persons had to be denied admittance, and $5,000 was raised, made up mostly of 25 and 50 cent contributions of poor people.

"Let's have the roll of honor," he said, "from this cradle of liberty which will appal Great Britain. She has been spoken of as the conqueror, but she has never conquered any one. She's been trying to conquer poor Ireland for 800 years."

He then read a poem which he said an Irishman wrote and dedicated to Paul Krueger four months ago. Every line of it was loudly applauded. The concluding lines were as follows:

Take no more time to confab, Oom Paul,
This is another case of grab, that's all.
Sound the tocsin of the free,
Then strike for your liberty.
Take your gun from off the wall,
Give it to them grape and ball,
We are with you one and all, Oom Paul.

The crowded house cheered and cheered again as the speaker concluded. Then when the noise subsided some one shouted "Three more cheers for Mayor Perry," and they were given with great heartiness. This ended the speaking, and three cheers were then given for the South African republics.

It was stated that $2,200 had been contributed in cash by the meeting, and that $800 more had been promised, and that as a result of the appeal $5,000 would be received.

VOLUNTEERS' OFFERS TO THE BOERS

Attitude of the South African Republics on the Matter.

Dr. Hendrik Muller, Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State and Consul General to the Netherlands, has written to Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Oronge Free State, in this city, regarding the attitude of his Government and that of the Transvaal toward the offers of volunteer service and of money received from persons in the United States.

"As to volunteers," Dr. Muller says, "from whom I receive a large number of offers from America by every mail, none of them may be engaged either by Dr. Leyds, Envoy Extraordinary of the Transvaal Republic at Brussels, or by me, or by any representative of the two republics. Any person who wants to go to South Africa must do so on his own account and at his own risk via Delagoa Bay."

Dr. Muller says he cannot undertake to pay volunteers. "The only thing I can do," he continues, "is to recommend to the Boer authorities people who have presented themselves to me and are possessed of excellent testimonials and credentials. After arrival here, they will be advised verbally how to get to the frontier without much difficulty."

Dr. Muller also cautions those desiring to volunteer "that a Boer never fights under foreign command." He says also that "electrical and other technical people may be useful," but that his Government has refused to give any orders concerning them. He suggests that if such volunteers are unable to pay their passage the funds should be advanced by "us or by our friends in their private capacity," and adds that it is possible that these advances will be returned "after a happy finish of the war," although there is no official assurance as to this.

"As to money," says Dr. Muller, in conclusion, "this is most urgently required for many purposes. Therefore I shall be particularly happy if money is sent me. It is preferred that the donors do not stipulate anything but that it should be spent for the Orange Free State Government."

To Urge Arbitration in Boer War.

Arrangements are being made by the clergy of the city for a mass meeting in favor of arbitration and peace. The merits on either side in South Africa will not be discussed, the object being solely to urge the President of the United States to act under the provisions of the Peace Convention formulated at the conference at The Hague.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS AT ALBANY.

Resolution Is Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Assembly tonight Mr. Bradley of Buffalo called up his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their struggle for self-government with England and proceeded to debate it. He said in part:

"I believe the resolution should pass this body. It is in harmony with every historic and patriotic sentiment that safeguards human liberty, the broad world over. More especially should the voice of the great Empire State proclaim for the right and protest against the wrong, the monstrous wrong which the Government of Great Britain seeks to impose on a God-fearing, patient, and liberty-loving people."

Mr. Dillon of New York favored the resolution. The war would never have been brought on, he said, but for the interference of a set of scheming politicians who desired to have absolute control of the wealth of the Boer republic. He did not deny that the six years' clause restricting citizenship in the Boer republic was severe, but he held that England had no more right to interfere with the laws of the Transvaal than it had to interfere with the laws and restrictions of citizenship in the United States.

Mr. Delaney of Syracuse arose to debate the resolution, but Mr. Allds, the majority leader, forestalled him by moving that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. To this Mr. Bradley strenuously objected, but the Speaker put the question to a vote, and it was so referred by a vote of 77 yeas to 44 nays.

Another Appeal to the President.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society to-day forwarded an appeal to President McKinley to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States to Great Britain and the Transvaal, basing the action on the fact that the whole civilized world has not forgotten that one of the most benign features of the scheme approved by all at The Hague conference was that entitled "Good Offices and Mediation."

Answer to a Correspondent.

WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL.—The Black Watch of the Royal Highlanders consists of the Forty-second and Seventy-third Regiments of Foot. Both regiments were sent to South Africa as soon as hostilities began, and took part in the battle which resulted in the disastrous British defeat on Dec. 11, when Gen. Lord Methuen attacked the Boers' position at Magersfontein. In this engagement Gen. Wauchope was killed, while not only this regiment, but all the Highland Brigade, suffered terribly.

STREET CAR MEN HAPPY.

Philadelphia Company Increases Wages of Its Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Union Traction Company of this city, which controls every street car line within the city limits, to-day notified its conductors and motormen, numbering upward of 5,000 men, that beginning with Feb. 1 it would voluntarily increase the wages of the men. The men will work twelve hours a day as heretofore, and the wages will be increased for 16 1-3 cents to 18 cents per hour.

CATTLE HAVE RABIES.

Number of Pennsylvania Herds Placed Under Quarantine.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 29.—The farmers in Penn and Brush Valleys, this county, have been pasturing a large number of cattle on the Brush and the Seven Mountain. A few days ago the owners went to look after the cattle, and found it was impossible to get near them, owing to the fact that a number of them acted as if they were suffering from the rabies.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Harrisburg was notified, and Dr. John Ritter, agent of the board, is now here making an investigation. He found the situation so alarming that to-day he placed under strict quarantine every farm in Niles township. A number of cattle have been killed by order of Dr. Ritter.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 29.—The two houses of the Legislature held short sessions tonight. The Governor sent these nominations to the Senate: District Court Judge in Newark—Thomas J. Lintot; State Board of Medical Examiners—John W. Dennett of Monmouth, John E. Wilson of Essex, and John J. Bauman of Hudson.

The Season of Blizzards is approaching.

Last winter the only means of communication that proved Blizzard-proof was the Telephone Service.

Telephone Service in Manhattan may now be had for

$5 a Month.

Be prepared for the next blizzard.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

PARLIAMENT MEETS TO-DAY

Fredicted that the Queen's Speech Will Be Colorless.

WAR BARELY TOUCHED UPON

Whole Proclamation Said to Indicate That There Will Be No Thought of Backing Down.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It has been learned that the Queen's speech at the reassembling of Parliament to-morrow will be colorless. There will be a short reference to the war, chiefly confined to regrets at the terrible bloodshed and encomiums of the men who have laid down their lives for the country. The whole proclamation indicates that there is not the slightest idea of giving up the war until Great Britain's ends are gained.

The speech will further say that relations with all the foreign States are very friendly, and will express great pleasure and gratification at the patriotism shown by the colonies at a critical period in sending troops to South Africa, and at the patriotism existing in the empire generally. It will also express gratification at the offers of troops from Indian native chiefs, and will allude to the satisfactory completion of the treaty relating to Samoa.

The delight of foreigners and the jeers of the Continental press are reproduced in the British papers and wound the national pride. This harmony of hostility to Great Britain throughout the world, except in the United States, causes uneasiness and the reflection that international complications may arise at any time. A scheme for a considerable increase in the navy may be brought before Parliament by the Government.

The opposition leaders have decided upon Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, member for the Cricklade Division of Witts, to move the amendment to the address involving the vote of censure. The amendment will be of a comprehensive character, virtually convicting the Government of want of knowledge, foresight, and judgment in the management of South African affairs since 1895 and in the preparations for war. It is supported by several prominent members of the Opposition identified with Lord Rosebery's views, and the debate is expected to occupy a week.

The Times, in an editorial comment upon the forecast of the Queen's speech, says:

"It is satisfactory to know that further provision will be made for increasing the efficiency of the navy, a duty enjoined by the undisguised hostility of foreign opinion. Obviously, it will be practically out of the question to introduce any measures of domestic reform involving large expenditure."

The Times severely reproaches the Opposition for "opening the floodgates of controversy" by the Fitzmaurice amendment, which it declares can do no good at the present juncture. It says:

"We hope it is not too late for the Opposition to reconsider this decision. No national benefit of any kind could possibly balance the mischief to be done by such a display of divided counsels in the face of the country's enemies. There is much in the conduct of the Government calling for criticism: but this is not the proper time."

A Cabinet Minister who was interviewed to-day said:

"I do not believe the session opening to-morrow will materialize into anything serious. Some of our Irish friends may try to expire on the floor, but I find in moments of serious national crisis Irish eloquence has little effect, and such orators generally take a back seat. The diatribes on the Government will doubtless be a little more vicious than formerly, but I believe sober-minded men of both parties realize, however much there may be to criticise, that the Government is doing its best and that it would be almost unpatriotic to attempt to tie its hands at such a time. We are not nervous as to the result of the session."

William T. Stead has addressed an open letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. William Saulby, in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, which he asks to have brought to the notice of the House. The writer says:

"The consequence of going to war with a lie in our right hand is now manifest even to the dullest understanding. The responsibility for the lie which is now working out its natural consequences in South Africa originally lay upon the Colonial Secretary alone, but, by a conspiracy of falsehoods, the Select Committee of 1897 was hocussed into returning a false verdict, which, being afterward accepted by the House of Commons, involved Parliament itself in the responsibility for a fatal fraud."

Mr. Stead then asserts that "the war was undertaken to conceal the truth and to whitewash the Colonial Secretary," and he appeals to the House to insist upon the production of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Mr. Hawksley, Solicitor to the Chartered Company, "in order to ascertain the truth respecting the Jameson raid and to purge the House of this dishonor."

Owing to the recent death of Lady Salisbury, the Premier did not give the customary Parliamentary dinner this evening. This was given on his behalf by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Balfour, the Earl of Kimberley, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman also entertained their respective supporters.

MAUD GONNE ARRIVES.

Her First Words Express Her Belief that British Reverses Make Ireland's Opportunity.

"This is the best opportunity that Ireland ever had to strike a blow for freedom. There are barely 6,000 soldiers on the island now, whereas there are usually 20,000. We must not let our hour of destiny slip by."

Miss Maud Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," uttered these sentiments with much earnestness yesterday as the French Liner La Normandie, on which she had journeyed from France to this country, was steaming up the bay from Quarantine. Miss Gonne had just been met by an enthusiastic Reception Committee composed of Irish-American men and women and told of Gen. Buller's retreat across the Tugela. She clapped her hands with enthusiasm.

Miss Gonne comes to this country to arouse public sentiment in favor of the Boers. Had La Normandie arrived on Sunday she would have received a more imposing welcome at the hands of the Reception Committee. Yesterday the committee was scattered, but still enthusiastic. One section, including Gen. James R. O'Beirne, O'Donovan Rossa, Peter Ryan, Peter Moran, and Joseph Maginn, went down to Quarantine on the revenue cutter, where they boarded the liner. Miss Katherine L. Sullivan of the Ladies' Committee went aboard at Quarantine from the Health Officer's boat, while still another section of the committee waited at the French Line dock. The members all wore big buttons displaying the features of President Krüger surrounded by the flag of the Boer Republic.

Miss Gonne was found to have suffered severely from seasickness during the extraordinarily tempestuous voyage of La Normandie, and had not recovered when met by the advance guard of the Reception Committee. She became animated, however, when told of the Boer successes of the past week, and enthusiastically discussed the war during the trip up the bay.

"The object of my visit here," said Miss Gonne, "is to arouse American sentiment in favor of the Boers and particularly to cement the unity of sentiment existing between the Irishmen of America and Irishmen in Ireland. I have been in France, Germany, and Holland, and everywhere I have heard expressions of surprise that America has not been foremost in championing the cause of the Boers. The sentiment in favor of the Boers is now so strong in Ireland that they do not dare march troops down the main streets of Dublin for fear of having them hissed and assaulted."

Here Miss Gonne spoke of Ireland's opportunities, admitting, however, that the island was not in as good position to strike as she might be. "For the reason," continued Miss Gonne, "that we have adhered too long to the policies promulgated by Parnell."

Speaking of the efforts of the Government to increase enlistments, Miss Gonne said one work of the Irish Party was to stop enlistment. Ten years ago, she said, there were 30,000 Irish in the army. To-day there were not 25,000.

Carriages were awaiting the Reception Committee at the French Line pier, and Miss Gonne was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where an address of welcome was read to her, after which she held an informal reception. Her first lecture will be given at the Academy of Music next Sunday evening. She will later visit all the principal cities of the country.

BRITAIN DEMANDS A LARGER ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

Capt. F. M. Carlton, and Lieuts. A. W. Forster, and J. W. Baldwin, of the staff; Capt. R. A. Bettington and Lieut. Howard of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry; Capt. Coleman, Imperial Light Infantry.

Missing—Capts. W. F. Elmslie, Hicks, and G. B. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major G. A. Carton, Second Royal Lancashires; Lieut. Power-Ellis, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

BOERS HAVE THE INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"Defeat is bitter. But it is right to face it and to take reasonable means to turn it into victory. It is wrong to try to conceal it from ourselves.

"The initiative is now again with the Boer commander; and the question is, What will he do next? He will either act against Ladysmith or against Gen. Buller. In the latter case, pursuit would be useless, for when the British force is once across the river again it would be impracticable, as a small rear guard could prevent pursuit. Much more probable would be an attack on Chieveley before the return of the main body. Either that or a fresh assault on Ladysmith may be recorded in a day or two."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to point out the groundlessness of fears that strategic suggestions made in England might be useful to the enemy. He says that the censorship stands in the way of any such benefit to the Boers, and that, moreover, if the Boer Generals want suggestions they can easily get them from the German press.

As such matters are likely to come under the attention of Parliament, he discusses at length questions of artillery and the like, concluding as follows:

"The measures now urgently needed are the development of the military resources of the country by the initiative of the Government. With 100,000 men in the field and 50,000 men to follow, the moment has come to push on the training of all troops left at home and to raise further troops to supply the further needs of the campaign."

LORD DUNDONALD IS SAFE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Great anxiety has been removed by the announcement that Lord Dundonald's cavalry forces, which it was feared were isolated among the hills in the neighborhood of Acton Homes, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela River.

BOERS TO DEMAND A SEAPORT.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An official agency has communicated the following to the press:

"In spite of unofficial statements that Dr. Leyds (the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal) is here by official invitation, his visit is entirely by his own initiative, and, though he has received ordinary courtesy, his presence is entirely without political significance."

The Tageblatt to-day says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal Government, denies that he met Mr. Charles D. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, in Paris. He also reiterates his denial that Mr Macrum is the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from the Transvaal Government.

To a correspondent who interviewed him to-day Dr. Leyds made the following statement:

"I know nothing about the reported missions of either Mr. Macrum or Mr. Webster Davis. Nor, to the best of my knowledge, is either the bearer of a message of peace. There are no movements under way on our part to induce President McKinley to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal. As I do not at present have direct communication with Pretoria, I do not know what Mr. Montagu White's mission is, except to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

"All this talk about peace is sadly premature. Great Britain surely will not succumb now. Neither will we. While we are talking here it may be that a decisive battle is being fought there, for I presume Lord Roberts has withdrawn the troops around Ladysmith and is massing them for a formidable coup."

Dr. Leyds repeated his former declaration that the Boers, when concluding peace, would want back part at least of the territories which England "stole from the Boers." He rather expects also that a harbor south of Mozambique will go to the Transvaal—"for our legitimate extension," he added, "we need free access to the sea."

He asserted emphatically that one condition of peace would be the recognition of the absolute independence of the Transvaal.

Berlin is certainly very much excited over him. He is overwhelmed with invitations. His apartments at the Palast Hotel, where the Transvaal flag is flying, are besieged day and night by crowds, including contractors and mining speculators, as well as fine ladies, gentlemen of the Court, and army officers, who wish to congratulate him upon the Boer successes or to offer their services.

BRITISH ROUT PLEASES BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The latest news from South Africa is unfavorably commented upon by the German papers.

The National Zeitung says:

"The British position around Ladysmith is now untenable. Either Lord Roberts must await reinforcements or remove his strategic centre elsewhere, abandoning Ladysmith."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The defeat at Spion Kop is likely to become of decisive importance for the whole war."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"It requires a good piece of British deceit still to believe in an approximately favorable issue of the war; but whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The best prepared and most carefully planned British operation during the war has now ended in complete fiasco. What is there now to prop up the sinking prestige of 'world power?' To talk about another 100,000 men is rubbish, and the few battalions that can be raised will not change the issue of the campaign."

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO WIN.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Corriere di Napoli publishes an alleged conversation of Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador in Paris, who, after declaring that Anglo-French relations were excellent, said:

"There is no truth in the rumor that British troops are to be replaced by Italian troops in Egypt. We lack neither men nor arms. Alone we will triumph over the Transvaal, no matter what the cost.

"The Boers are rebels from whom England will have satisfaction. We are right, and have the holiest and most just cause; and, although we should be compelled to see Africa become the tomb of all our sons, we will only return victorious."

Sir Edmund denied the rumors of European intervention.

FALSE WAR NEWS CIRCULATED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"How the Boers disseminate false news has just been illustrated. Herr Pott, the Transvaal Consul here, received telegrams from Pretoria announcing the capture of 2,000 British prisoners on the Tugela. These he officially communicated to the Consular authorities. It is now admitted that only 150 were captured.

"An officer who was interviewed after the capture said he was the only officer still in action at the time of the surrender. He did not order the hoisting of the white flag, but, having been exposed in a fierce fight for eight hours, they thought that only twenty of them remained.

"Among the slain at the Tugela is Lieut. Brusewitz, a German officer, who joined the Boers two months ago.

"After a week of uncertainty, British residents of the Transvaal have been informed that there is no desire to expel any except a few undesirables. President Krüger, however, has given a significant warning that, if the Boers are forced to starve, the Britishers will share the same fate."

BOERS CHEER PRESIDENT STEYN.

PRETORIA, Jan. 26.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State and A. Fischer of the Executive Council of that republic arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by President Krüger and other officials, and were cheered while driving to the residence of the President of the Transvaal.

The Volksstem, the official organ of the Government, in welcoming the guests of the State, says:

"But for the courageous attitude of the Free State the conditions of the present struggle would be changed. It would have been impossible for the Transvaal to have taken the course followed with such success."

BRITAIN TO GET DELAGOA BAY?

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be so large that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lorenzo Marques to the British Government."

KIMBERLEY HEAVILY SHELLED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times has the following heliograph message, via Modder River, from Kimberley, dated Jan. 26:

"The bombardment continues. It is now directed toward the inhabited portions of the town rather than the fortifications. Between midnight and 4 P. M. yesterday 145 shells were fired. They seem to have been of Transvaal manufacture, not bursting widely. One child was killed and four people injured."

Seven Days for Crying War News.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—During the trial yesterday of a newsvendor for crying false news—he had shouted "Horrible British Slaughter"—an impertinent bystander, on hearing the prisoner sentenced to seven days in jail, said: "Why not bring the War Office into court?"

EX-SECRETARY ALGER ON THE WAR

Un-American, He Says, to Stir Up Feeling Against Either Combatant.

Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. In conversation yesterday with a reporter on the South African war and the pro-Boer sentiments expressed by William Jennings Bryan, he said:

"I think it is both un-American and unpatriotic for any American to attempt to stir up a feeling among the masses either against England or the Boers. The war in South Africa is none of our concern, and we should keep our hands off.

"When we had trouble with Spain, Great Britain had no pro or anti-Spanish meeting. She attended to her own business, and if she did anything beyond that, it was to give notice to other nations by implication to let us alone.

"The least that America can now do is to treat Great Britain in 1900 as she treated the United States in 1898."

British Buying Mules and Horses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Lieut. Col. M. Stephens, a representative of the British Army, has come to St. Louis to purchase an additional 1,000 mules for use in South Africa. The commission to which he is attached has been ordered to buy several thousand cavalry horses in this country. Most of this order is being filled in this vicinity.

DENTIST RUN OVER BY A CAB.

Dr. Rudolph Gudewill, a dentist of 100 East Sixty-second Street, was run over, knocked down, and badly bruised in front of the Plaza Hotel last evening by a hansom cab owned and driven by G. Hallen of 673 Third Avenue. Dr. Gudewill was struck by the rear wheel of the cab, which knocked him to the ground, the wheel passing over his left arm and hand, and badly bruising his arm. The cabman, in endeavoring to stop the horse, turned the cab around, and the wheel passed over the doctor's left leg, bruising it badly. Only the rubber tires of the cab prevented the breaking of the bones. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the Plaza Hotel by Policeman Mears of the Park Squad.

After regaining consciousness, Dr. Gudewill summoned his physician, Dr. Fredenburg, who had his patient carried to his own office, 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, where he was going when run over. The cabman made no effort to get away, and was arrested. Dr. Gudewill refused to make a complaint against him, as he had apologized for the accident and explained that his horse was unmanageable.

Dr. Gudewill was unable to leave his office for his home last night, and a consultation was held. Although badly bruised about the body, arms, and legs and suffering from nervous shock, no serious effects are anticipated unless the wounded members become inflamed.

Dr. Gudewill made the positive identification of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and their daughter, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, who were burned to death in their homes last April, by means of their teeth, of which he had made a chart.

Edward Morgan Leaves "Ben-Hur."

Edward Morgan, who was transferred to Klaw & Erlanger to create the title rôle in "Ben-Hur" and continue in the part up to the time he would be required by Daniel Frohman to take up active rehearsals for the forthcoming production at Daly's Theatre of John Oliver Hobbes's comedy of society, "The Ambassador," withdrew from the "Ben-Hur" company Saturday night. His part has been taken permanently by Emmett Corrigan, who formerly played Ilderim. The latter rôle has been assumed by William Frederic.

Baron von Sternberg Dec

GEN. HAWKINS ASKED TO COME TO 71ST INQUIRY

Col. Bartlett Declares the Officer Refused to Testify.

MORE TROUBLE IN REGIMENT

Some Regret Gen. Hawkins's Statement Was Made Public—Major Smith Calls Col. Reade a Liar.

According to Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, had an opportunity to testify before the court of inquiry which was investigating the Seventy-first Regiment last Winter, and he declined to do so. Members of the court are not in entire harmony with what Gen. Hawkins said after the review of the regiment last week, when he talked of the part played by the regiment at the battle of San Juan, and contradicted some of the testimony of Major Gen. Kent, the division commander, which was given before the court of inquiry.

Col. Bartlett, who was one of the members of the court which found against the officers of the regiment, said yesterday: "Gen. Hawkins was formally asked to testify before the court of inquiry, and he answered that he did not desire to testify. On one occasion during a dinner of the Sons of the Revolution last Winter, and while the inquiry was pending, I personally asked Gen. Hawkins to appear before the court and give his testimony. He declined to do so. I doubt the accuracy of the remarks attributed to him at the recent review of the Seventy-first Regiment.

"Gen. Hawkins crossed the main ford early in the day, and led the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments of regulars up San Juan Hill. I cannot understand how he can throw any light on the question of the orders which were given to Col. Downs by the division commander, Gen. Kent, or explain the conduct of senior field officers of the Seventy-first Regiment in the trail, and their failure to lead the regiment out of the trail and take part in the capture of San Juan Hill.

"The record of the court shows that Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, and Major Whittle testified before the court, and gave their evidence in extenso and in detail. The uncontradicted testimony shows that San Juan Hill was taken at 1:23 P. M., that the advancement did not cross the ford, with the exception of certain members who joined the regulars, until after 3 o'clock of the same afternoon.

"I do not understand how Gen. Hawkins can now be conversant with the facts surrounding the cause of the inquiry, as he was away in advance of the Seventy-first. At the time did the court criticise the line officers or the rank and file of the regiment, and it is unfortunate that the senior field officers should continue to stir up the old controversy, which was settled by the court of inquiry."

QUOTES FROM THE FINDINGS.

Col. Bartlett then quoted the following extract from the findings of the court:

"Before reaching the trail, and while the brigade was halted and under fire, Col. Downs received an explicit order from Gen. Hawkins to bring his regiment forward on the road crossing or following the river until he met the General, and to follow behind the Sixth Infantry. Proceeding with his regiment until he met Gen. Kent at the forks of the road and the trail, he was ordered by Gen. Kent to take his regiment through the trail, debouch across the river and there rejoin his brigade and report to his brigade commander, that this would place him where he would be expected on the line. * * *

"While the regular regiments were passing through the trail many of their officers endeavored by personal appeal to induce the Seventy-first to go forward. Several of the enlisted men responded and assisted in the capture of the hill. The court has been unable to ascertain the number. From time to time staff officers, walking or riding through the trail, ordered and besought the Seventy-first to go forward, but without result, until after the last regular regiment had passed, when the movement began and was made as stated in the foregoing findings of fact.

Gen. E. H. Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Regulars was wounded in passing to the rear through the trail. His experience is thus described in the findings:

Gen. Liscum saw a field officer of the Seventy-first Regiment standing, leaning on his sword, with his head drooping forward. Gen. Liscum addressed him and said to him that he should go to the front with his men—that they were very much needed at the front. The officer made no reply whatever to the request. Then Gen. Liscum saw on the other side of the trail a cluster of some five or more officers belonging to the regiment, and he addressed himself to this cluster in almost the identical language he had used to the field officer. (Record, Pages 2,240-2,) telling them that they should go to the front with their troops, that they were needed there very much. The officers made no reply. A good many of the men of the Seventy-first were lying down there in sight. They got on their feet and approached Gen. Liscum and in a beseeching manner held out their hands as if they were going to come to him and take hold of him, and they said to him, "We want to go to the front, but our officers won't go with us."

"The whole situation is as follows," declared Col. Bartlett. "Col. Downs was ordered to take his regiment to a certain place, and because the route was changed he did not do so. Suppose I was in command of a regiment attached to a brigade stationed here in Park Row and the brigade was commanded to move to the west side of the city, and the other regiments went through Chambers Street. I am suddenly ordered to take my men through Mail Street. It would be my duty to do so, as long as I reached the place of my destination. I would not be expected to camp out in City Hall Park."

Brig. Gen George Moore Smith, in command of the Fifth Brigade, of which the Seventy-first Regiment is a part, declined to express an opinion on the statements credited to Gen. Hawkins. However, he was willing to say that the speech made to the officers of the regiment had been correctly reported in the papers. In fact, the report had been in every detail complete.

MAY MAKE MORE TROUBLE.

At the Seventy-first Regiment Armory there was considerable discussion over the published accounts of Gen. Hawkins's speech. There is a prospect of further trouble arising over the making public of what was considered a private affair. A number of the officers tried to find Gen. Hawkins yesterday, so as to trace through him the persons who had given out the information of what had occurred after the review. The officers found that he had left the city, and would not return until early next month.

The majority of the line officers regret that the trouble which was supposed to have been buried should have been revived at this time, and they are very bitter against the men who gave out the information of what was deemed a private meeting. This bitterness was so great that it was said the matter would be a subject for investigation at the meeting of the field and staff officers to-night. The general opinion was that Gen. Hawkins had not authorized the publication of his remarks, which were made in the presence of only the officers of the regiment and Gen. Smith, who, with Gen. Hawkins, was the only guest present.

The rank and file, however, and some of the officers of the regiment are very much elated over the fact that Gen. Hawkins expressed his opinion of the Santiago campaign when he met the officers. The enlisted men at the armory last night were discussing in a very excited manner the possibility of reopening the court of inquiry. Some talked of sending a petition to the Governor, while others thought the Governor might reopen the court without any request.

SAYS IT BECOMES AN ARMY AFFAIR.

An officer high in the ranks of the Guard, however, said last night: "I have always felt that the court of inquiry did not give the men of the regiment justice at the hearing, and when I read Gen. Hawkins's clear statement of the case, I was made more firm in my belief that the regiment had been left deserted by the division commander at Santiago and that it was not the fault of the officers or men that the trouble occurred. Of course, the fight has now shifted from the regiment to a dispute between Gens. Kent and Hawkins, and becomes a regular army affair."

If there should be a reopening of the court the officers will seek to get Col. Philip Reade, who is now on duty in the West in the regular army, on the witness stand. They are especially bitter toward Col. Reade because of his statement that he went along the lines at San Juan and asked if there was an officer in the Seventy-first who was not a coward. Major Clinton H. Smith is particularly wroth at Col. Reade for this statement.

"When Col. Reade, United States Army," said Major Smith, "says that he asked if there was an officer in the Seventy-first who was not a coward, he tells a deliberate and malicious lie. I make this statement advisedly. Col. Reade's alleged remark was made to Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first. The Captain told me that no such remark was made by Reade. Lieut. Garthwaite, who was standing by Rafferty's side at the time, swore before the court of inquiry that Reade made no remark about cowards. Reade makes his statement in his official report.

"If this report is true, then Reade is an unmitigated and pusillanimous cad, for no real soldier and no gentleman would ever refer so to brother officers on the field of battle when those officers had stood all day under a rain of fire. If his report is not true, then Reade stands convicted as a liar. He can take either horn of the dilemma he chooses. Besides, any one who knows Rafferty and his fighting blood, knows that he would never have allowed Reade to make such a remark about Rafferty's brother officers."

MAKES ANTI-TRUST LAW VOID.

Statute Recently Enacted in Illinois Declared Unconstitutional by Federal Judge Kohlsaat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided the Anti-Trust act of the Illinois Legislature in 1893 void on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of the Federal and State Constitutions. The opinion of the Court bears more directly on the ninth clause of the act of 1893, but the validity of the whole act is also denied.

The ruling was made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe Company against Thomas Connolly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dee, the two cases having been tried conjointly. The Court took the case from the jury, and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff.

The Union Sewer Pipe Company brought suit to recover upon promissory notes given by the defendants, who contended that the plaintiff was a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade.

Referring to the Illinois statute, which went into effect July 1, 1893, the Court says: "The said statute of July 1, 1893, provides in Section 9 that 'the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser.' I am of the opinion that this statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of both the State and Federal Constitutions, and therefore void. It is urged that, granting the unconstitutionality of the ninth clause, it may be declared void without affecting the validity of the remaining clauses of said act. If this were so, then by declaring said clause void the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the State which the Legislature had specially exempted from its provisions. This would be judicial legislation of the most flagrant character. In my opinion the said Clause 9 taints the whole act, and renders it all void. Therefore the special defense must be stricken out."

The matter probably will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the State without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Born Fifty-seven Years Ago Yesterday at Niles, Ohio—San Francisco Banquet in His Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President McKinley is fifty-seven years old to-day, having been born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. He received many congratulations from visitors and a large number of cablegrams and telegrams felicitating him upon the occasion. Many floral remembrances were sent him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The first annual banquet of the Bohemians of America, in honor of the birthday of the President of the United States, was held to-night. Over fifty invited guests and members were seated at the banquet table. Col. H. I. Kowalski presided as toastmaster. Among those responding to toasts were James A. Waymire, Gen. William R. Shafter, Capt. F. N. Whiting, and Dr. David Starr Jordan.

A letter signed by the President's secretary was read as follows:

"His inability to be with you on this occasion, by reason of the pressure of his public duties and engagements, causes the President sincere regret. He desires to convey to you and your associates an expression of his appreciation of the compliment paid him by the selection of the date of the banquet, and to assure you that this evidence of regard and esteem is most gratifying to him.

"The President also requests me to send you and through you to those who shall be present at the banquet his best wishes for a pleasant and enjoyable evening."

ATTACKED BY A BLOODHOUND.

Wheelman Badly Hurt by Malcolm W. Ford's $500 Prize Dog.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 29.—Frank Thurber, a merchant of Bay Shore, while riding his bicycle along the South County Road in front of the Ford place yesterday, was attacked by a five-hundred-dollar-prize bloodhound owned by Malcolm W. Ford, the former all-round athletic champion.

The wound is a bad one, and serious results are feared. Mr. Thurber has begun proceedings to have the dog shot, and will bring a suit for damages.

TOURIST DIED OF ALCOHOLISM.

Instructions for Disposal of MacClure's Body Cabled from Scotland.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, for Coroner Burger of Brooklyn, made an autopsy yesterday morning on the body of David E. MacClure, who died at the Homeopathic Hospital on Sunday under circumstances which led the police to believe that he was a victim of "knockout" drops. Dr. Hartung, after the examination, declared positively that there was no evidence of narcotic poisoning, but that death was due solely to excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. The bruises on MacClure's head, Dr. Hartung said, had absolutely nothing to do with his death.

MacClure, who was visiting America as a tourist, boarded at the house of Mrs. Holland in Concord Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Holland, when she learned of MacClure's death, cabled to 6 Florentine Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland, the man's home. A reply received yesterday stated that "Stewart of 167 West Eighty-first Street" would take charge of the body.

Arrangements for the removal of the body from the hospital to Manhattan were made last night. MacClure, it is said, was a retired business man of Glasgow, and was formerly connected with David MacClure & Son, printers, of that city.

SHOT BY A BANDIT.

Railroad Detective Killed While Trying to Make an Arrest.

HOLDEN, Mo., Jan. 29.—John Jackson, a detective of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, was shot through the head by a man whom he was endeavoring to arrest here on suspicion of being a train robber.

Word reached Sedalia early this morning that the express was to be held up, and a posse was organized. When the train reached Holden the officers were informed that the suspected men were at a resort there. The town Marshal, another officer and Jackson started to make the arrest, and when Jackson entered the house one of the men fired, a ball passing through his head just over the right eye. The officers returned the bandit's shots, but he and his companions, of whom there were about six, escaped. Jackson cannot recover.

The arrested robber finally said his name was Shores, and confessed to numerous robberies. He admitted having robbed the Missouri Pacific agent at Independence a few nights ago, and of having robbed the Pittsfield Post Office last Friday night. It is believed that Shores and the man who shot Jackson and escaped stopped a Missouri Pacific passenger train west of Kansas City Jan. 9, robbing the sleeping car passengers. Bloodhounds have been sent for to trace the escaped robbers.

It develops that a woman revealed the plot to rob the train to the officials at Sedalia. Her identity is not known. The plan was for two men to board either Train No. 8 or No. 10, east-bound, at Holden, and ride to Centreview, eight miles east, where the engine was to be detached, after which the robbers were to rob the express messengers and passengers.

Burned to Death in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Joseph Rapp forty-three years of age, was burned to death early this morning in his home, at 524 Market Street. Shortly after midnight a lamp exploded in the apartments occupied by the Rapp family, and the rooms were set on fire. Neighbors rescued Mrs. Rapp and her six children.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

MRS. ASTOR'S ANNUAL BALL

About Three Hundred Guests Attended the Beautiful Function.

THE HOSTESS RECEIVED ALONE

The Cotillion Danced in the Picture Gallery, Which Was Simply Decorated—Handsome Gowns Worn.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, her annual reception, with dancing. This ball—as it is one of the most largely attended private functions of the year—is looked forward to by society. It is considered as the climax of the season, and it has taken place with unfailing regularity, except when deferred by years of mourning, with each recurring season.

For last evening, Mrs. Astor issued about 400 invitations, and there were over 300 people present. The cards read "Mrs. Astor at Home, Small Dance. R. S. V. P." The dance last night was "small" only in name, and if anything was a more generally attended affair than that of last Winter. A reason for this was that Mrs. Astor has entertained but little this Winter, and has not given her accustomed series of state dinners. An Astor ball is always a very handsome entertainment, and the one given last night in no way differed from its predecessors in lavishness of decoration and appointment.

It was quite a late affair, many of the guests having attended the opera, and there were a few dinners also preceding it. Both of the Astor houses were thrown open for the occasion. Mrs. Astor received alone in the great drawing room of the north, or upper house, which was filled with vases of American Beauty roses. Along the sides of the hall were trellises of flowering almonds, apple and quince blossoms, while about pillars of the halls were banked palms, pink and white azaleas in pots, and "Jack" roses. Other flowers used were white lilies, yellow jonquils, &c.

The dancing was general before supper. After that there was a cotillion, danced in the ballroom, which is also the picture gallery. This apartment has been frequently described. It is one of the most beautiful private ballrooms in this country. The decorations there, as in all the apartments, were extremely simple and consisted of Mrs. Astor's favorite flower, the American Beauty rose, Easter lilies, and carnations, while here and there were potted palms.

The south house, which is owned by Col. John Jacob Astor, who, with his wife, is now abroad, was also thrown open. Supper was served at forty small tables in its great dining room. The decorations of the tables were flat centre pieces, with bowls of orchids and violets at alternate tables. The decorations of the buffet tables were of American Beauty roses. The supper, furnished by Sherry, was as follows:

Consommé Marie Stuart en tasse.
Supreme de volaille.
Filet de Boeuf aux champignons frais Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canvas-back duck. Hominy croquettes.
Paté de foie gras en crouet.
Salade Orientals.
Glace Merveilleuse.
Fraises fondantes. Mandarins glacés.
Petits fours. Bonbons.
Marrons glacés. Cerises fondantes.
Café.
Moet & Chandon, Imperial Brut. Apollinaris.

Music was furnished by Lander's Orchestra and the Hungarian Band. The cotillion which was danced after supper was a large one. It was led from both ends by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughter, and Mr. Harry Lehr, dancing with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The cotillion was, however, entirely under Mr. Dyer's general direction, and was, as usual, gracefully and skillfully conducted.

There were four favor figures. The favors were very beautiful and elaborate and in every way the handsomest given at any ball this season. In the first figure there were handsome satin sashes of various colors and Directoire staves.

The favors in the second figure were, for the women Dutch tiles in blue and white, and silver trumpets for the men. Staves trimmed with silver tulle and ribbons of different shades were the favors for the third figure, with flowers—pink, yellow, and white chrysanthemums—for the women, and for the men dainty boutonnières.

In the fourth figure, Japanese fans of scarlet silk were given the women, and card cases to the men. The "stags," of whom there were many, were given, when they wished to take out a partner, silver pencils and French bric-à-brac and trifles. The favors were furnished by Mrs. Kate Collins.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

The Count and Countess de Castellane, who had come from Lakewood especially for the occasion, were among the first guests to arrive, at 10:30 P. M. The Countess wore a gown of reseda brocade, with all her diamonds, including the Countess coronet.

Among other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, the Misses Cameron, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Hall, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting and Miss Cutting, Senator Depew, Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Parsons, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. Robert Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Clare Bryce, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rives, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmet, Miss Josephine Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Minturn, Miss Field, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Gen. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mr and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. James de Wolf Cutting, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mr. A. M. Hadden, Miss Ethel Davies, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Mr. David Bishop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Augusta Robinson, Mr. Harry Sands, the Vicomte de Faret's, Mr. Frederick Bull, Mr. Frank Polk, Mr. Barclay Kountze, and Mr. Creighton Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. Heber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. E. de P. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Iselin, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. A. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Jones, Mrs. W. Pierson, Hamilton, and Miss Morgan.

SOME HANDSOME GOWNS.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of black velvet princesse, with front of skirt and the bodice antiqued in black velvet over white satin. The edges of the applique were finished with white jet and tulle shoulder knots. She wore her famous tiara and necklace of diamonds and great diamond brooches.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore mauve pink satin. The left shoulder was fastened by a large spray of turquoise-colored blossoms, with turquoises and pearls. The front of the gown was hung with many strings of pearls and turquoises. In her hair Mrs. Mills wore three Prince of Wales feathers of gold, enamel, diamonds, and turquoise.

Mrs. Luther Kountze wore white satin with a ruching of turquoise velvet.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, yellow satin, long train, and diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews, pink satin and diamonds.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, white satin embroidered in silver, diadem of diamonds.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, black velvet with net lace on corsage, blue aigrette and diamonds.

Miss Marie Winthrop, blue crepe de chine, blue aigrette.

Miss Atherton Blight, striking gown of pearl-gray chiffon, embroidered in silver. The gown was held on shoulders by strings of pearls, and around the bust was draped white chiffon. In her hair Miss Atherton Blight wore a large pair of silver Mercury wings.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, magnificent gown of white satin embroidered in turquoise and pearls. There were cascades of turquoise blue chiffon falling from the waist to the skirt. The corsage was a combination of turquoise blue and white and with it was worn a sash of blue. Mrs. Burden wore around her neck a superb riviere of diamonds. The corsage of her gown was covered with the same precious stones and a large diadem of brilliants crowned her head.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, gray satin brocaded and embroidered in jewels, diamond necklace and tiara.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee, white satin brocaded in silver, magnificent diamonds.

Miss Barbey, pink satin with aigrette and plumes of same shade.

Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, rose-colored satin.

Mrs. Bayard Cutting, white satin, with panels of pale blue, formed almost entirely of solid embroidery and incrustations of lace, with paillettes of silver and gold, with fringe effects. In her hair she wore a wreath of small pink roses, and her necklace was of pearls. She also wore diamond ornaments.

Miss Justine Cutting was in a costume of white tulle covered with pink roses appliqued on the tulle, and the underdress was of white satin.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was gowned in pale blue velvet, with paillettes, and trimmings of point lace, and wore pearls.

Miss Mary Crocker was in a gown of white chiffon over white silk.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a dress of pale blue satin with appliques of pansies and her famous turquoises; her gown was the same that she wore at her own ball at Sherry's; a white aigrette was in her coiffure.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's costume was of brocaded pink satin and her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. George Crocker's costume was white satin, with insertions of lace, heavily embroidered with pink roses, and her necklace of pearls was one formerly owned and worn by the Empress Eugénie.

Miss Rutherford was gowned in pink chiffon over pink silk. This gown was profusely ruffled, and each ruffle was almost entirely covered with row upon row of narrow pink satin ribbon.

Miss Emma Rutherford was in white chiffon, embroidered with small pink roses, and wore pink roses in her hair.

Miss Pierpont Morgan, pink satin and pink roses.

Mrs. Stanford White, rose pink with Bridesmaid roses; diamonds.

Miss Parsons, white satin.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, gray satin brocade and pearls.

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, white satin and black velvet. Diamond necklace and white plumes fastened with diamond.

Miss Iselin, gray chiffon and silver.

Miss Evelyn Sloane: Pink crepe de chine and Bridesmaid roses.

Miss Bishop: White satin.

Miss Angelica Schuyler Church: White lace and chiffon, embroidered over white satin.

Miss Evelyn Parsons: Pale blue embroidered chiffon over same shade of blue silk.

WILL FIGHT ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

W. C. T. U. of Hartford Displeased with the Atwater Theory.

HARTFORD, Jan. 29.—The experiments as to the food value of alcohol which are being made in the respiration calorimeter at Wesleyan University by Prof. L. Atwater have been the occasion of much comment in temperance circles and this afternoon a conference of representatives of different societies throughout the State was held at Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The conference was called through the instrumentality of Mrs. C. B. Forbes, wife of the Rev. C. B. Forbes of this city. The announced object of the meeting was to consider the best way of counteracting Prof. Atwater's statements with regard to the use of alcohol. The Rev. Mr. James of Rockville, Agent of the State Temperance Society, was present.

No action was taken at to-day's meeting further than to appoint a committee, which will present resolutions to be considered at the next meeting. The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union also informally discussed plans of action in regard to the work against Prof. Atwater's teachings.

Prof. Atwater's first experiment in this line was made last May, and several days ago he started the second experiment, when Harry Wells, Assistant in Chemistry at Wesleyan, took up his residence in the box. He will remain there nine days, and his food will be mixed with alcohol or largely composed of alcohol during the whole term. Wells will be in the box for three periods of nine days each, alternating with being outside the same number of days. Wells never used alcohol in any form and offers a splendid subject for the trial.

Memorial of Garret A. Hobart.

A memorial of Vice President Hobart in the form of three bound volumes of clippings from newspaper obituaries was delivered yesterday to Mrs. Hobart by Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau of this city. Each volume contains 130 pages of heavy white Bristol board, 12 by 14 inches in size, upon which are pasted an average of three clippings. The newspaper titles and dates of publication are engrossed in old English. The binding is seal. The clippings used were selected from 5,816 editorials published throughout the United States by Democratic and Populist, as well as Republican papers. Two months' time was required in preparing the volumes.

Memorial Session for Mr. Hobart.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The date for the memorial session in memory of Vice President Hobart has been fixed for Feb. 21. Attorney General Griggs will be present to deliver the memorial address. The exercises will be held at 2:30 P. M. in the Assembly Chamber. The Governor will be invited to be present.

Murder Near Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29.—Warner Kraft, a German, twenty-seven years old, was stabbed to death last night in a quarrel that began in a saloon at Duttonville, just outside of the city line. Kraft was drinking with his brother and his cousin in an Italian saloon, and became involved in a fight with four Italians, one of whom plunged a knife into his neck.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 29.—Roxbury Distillery was burned to-day. The loss will reach about $12,000; fully insured.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—A large slaughter house owned by the Meriden Provision Company, near here, was burned today. Loss, $15,000.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 29.—The burning of George B. Thayer & Co.'s fruit packing factory, W. H. Berkheizer's planing mill, and the Benton Harbor Stamping Works to-day caused a loss of $30,000.

BARNARD'S DEAN RESIGNS

Mrs. George Haven Putnam Gives Up Her College Work.

NO SUCCESSOR TO BE NAMED

Her Decision the Result of Failing Health—May Resume Her Position at Some Future Time.

Barnard College has suffered a great loss in the resignation of Mrs. George Haven Putnam, first Dean of that institution, who will go out of office to-morrow. In her letter of resignation, which was read by Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman, at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees on Jan. 19, Mrs. Putnam stated as her reasons for giving up her work that she no longer found her strength sufficient for the discharge of her duties, and that because of an agreement with Columbia University, for which she had long worked, she was able to leave with a minimum of inconvenience to the college. The board passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board accepts the resignation of Mrs. Emily J. Putnam, Dean of Barnard College, with profound regret at the great loss which the college must sustain in being deprived, at least for a time, of her valuable services; and,

Resolved, That the board expresses its high appreciation of the loyalty, devotion, and far-seeing wisdom which the retiring Dean has manifested in the discharge of her responsible and arduous duties to Barnard College during the past five years; and,

Resolved, That in the hope that the Dean may be able to resume the performance of her duties, the board is not inclined to consider the question of the appointment of a permanent Dean until after the close of the present college year.

The retiring Dean, who is still a young woman, is better known in the educational world as Miss Emily James Smith. She is a daughter of Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigua, who for more than thirty years was on the Supreme Bench of this State. She was born in Canandaigua, was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1889, and afterward studied at Cambridge University. Returning to this country, she became a Fellow in Greek in the University of Chicago. She was appointed Dean of Barnard College in 1894. The college then had about 110 students and occupied quarters at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The number of students has trebled under her management, and she has seen it installed in its beautiful new site at Broadway and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. For this growth, both educational and material, she is given no small share of credit, and even with the burden of all this administrative work she found time to do some teaching. Her crowning achievement however, was the consummation of a recent agreement with Columbia University, which she had been very much interested in bringing to pass. Up to this time all the privileges Barnard students have enjoyed in the university have been simply a matter of courtesy. Now, however, Barnard College is incorporated academically as one of the schools of Columbia, and the University Council controls all its educational work. Barnard retaining only its own Board of Trustees. Mrs. Putnam last evening refused to discuss the possibility of her returning to the post she leaves or her plans for the immediate future, but she said that her physician had ordered her to lay down her cares.

"It was not an accident that I resigned at the time the agreement took effect," she said. "Now they can run right along, as President Low is now President of Barnard by the agreement, and in case of an interregnum would see that everything went on smoothly."

Mrs. Putnam's husband is a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, and is a member of a well-known publishing firm in this city. Mrs. Putnam has written numbers of magazine articles and addresses on educational topics, and has published a volume of translations from Lucian, the Greek author.

Prof. James H. Robinson, who holds the Chair of History in Columbia University, has been appointed Acting Dean of Barnard.

DEPEW OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Fire Destroys the Senator's Property at Peekskill—Loss, $40,000.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Depew Opera House, here, owned by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at about $40,000.

The fire was discovered about 7:30 o'clock, and when the firemen arrived on the scene the interior of the Opera House was a mass of flames. A high wind favored the rapid progress of the fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen the flames burst through the roof and through the windows. The firemen, seeing that the Opera House was doomed, directed their efforts to saving surrounding property.

The building was erected nine years ago. It was a large brick structure, with brownstone front, and three stories high. In 1896 the building was sold to satisfy a judgment, and there were several bidders for the property. Senator Depew bought it for $22,000 and spent much money on improvements.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

7:15 A. M.—297 to 303 Cherry Street, Haywood Brothers; damage, $50,000.

8:40 A. M.—Pier 24, North River, Central Hudson Steamboat Company; damage, $1,000.

9:30 A. M.—Pier 49, North River, unknown; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—Pier 51, East River, Joseph Wild; damage, $500.

3:15 P. M.—407 East Seventy-second Street, Francis Byron; damage, $75.

6:15 P. M.—13 East Sixty-first Street, Lucie Crozier; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—304 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, P. J. Snyder; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Warmer; fresh westerly, shifting to southerly, winds.

The cold wave which reached the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts Sunday night and yesterday was the most extensive, and in the Southern States, the most severe cold wave of the present season. Yesterday morning the temperature averaged about 30 degrees above zero along the Gulf Coast from Western Florida to Southern Texas, and heavy frost occurred at Jacksonville. In the interior of the country the temperature rose rapidly. Another cold wave has appeared in the region north of the Dakotas, with minimum temperatures 10 to 18 degrees below zero.

Since Sunday night a storm of marked strength has advanced from a position off Hatteras northnortheastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, attended by high northeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast.

The weather will moderate to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Northwest cold wave will overspread the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. By to-morrow the temperature will probably again fall in the Upper Ohio Valley, the eastern lake region, and the North Atlantic States.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will diminish in force from the west to-day and shift to south. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

Storm signals are displayed from Boston to Eastport. Cold wave signals are displayed in North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Northern Missouri.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	20	34	36
6 A. M.	19	25	34
9 A. M.	22	23	31
12 M.	27	21	28
3 P. M.	27	20	27
6 P. M.	24	19	23
9 P. M.	22	17	21
12 P. M.	22	16	20

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1899	23
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 6 A. M., and the minimum 16 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.64, and at 8 P. M. 29.84.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special —A New 3¼-Hour Express.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M. South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

2800 prs. **Women's Oxfords**

FINE TAN VICI KIDSKIN, MEDIUM BULL-DOG AND OPERA TOES.

Cost $1.65 to manufacture.
Usually sold at $2.25.

Our price **$1.42**

(2½ A to 7 E.)

SOON BE TIME TO WEAR LOW-CUT SHOES. SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THEM NOW.

COLD WAVE STRIKES THE CITY.

Not Expected to Last Long—Hospitals Crowded Yesterday.

The crescent-shaped cold wave, with one extremity over the upper lakes and the other in the vicinity of Southwestern Georgia, arrived at New York in the early hours of yesterday morning on the wings of an icy gale, blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The mercury dropped 20 degrees in twelve hours, and reached its limit at 10 o'clock last night, when the official thermometer registered 16 degrees above zero. This may not sound very cold, but walking in this temperature in the teeth of a gale was about the most disagreeable weather experience New York

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Was It An Intrusion?

THERE were folks that said it was when Stewart's Store became Wanamaker's. But the folks who said so didn't know.

It would have been impertinent had we come here without a mission. The proof of our mission appears in the fact that in the three short years the shoping public have made a business here that taxes our facilities to the utmost.

Our mission is to work out on the highest plane that we can reach; the greatest ideas of up-to-date retailing. Merchandise—diligently sought in every market of the world. Merchandise—collected by honest experts and therefore worthy of your respect. Merchandise—transferred to you straight from the maker, and therefore at lowest cost. Store service that shall serve you quickly and well.

And yet our mission has only just begun. Handicapped by human limitations that often produce faulty work, we push on. Your appreciation gives us success. And success is merely a stimulant to better things. Some day we hope to show you a more complete expression of our ideas in good storekeeping.

Good advertising is one of our aims. The effort is to make good store news that shall be vital with human interest, truth without dulness, accuracy without stupidity.

Psychology and Dress Goods

The interior decorator will gain your confidence more quickly than the dressmaker. It is easier to sell you furniture than dress goods. All this is quite natural. You are more critical concerning the things you wear than you are concerning your surroundings.

Therefore of all progress in selling we take increased sales of dress goods with the most serious satisfaction. Thus comes present gratification over the reception accorded to our high novelties in French Cotton Dress Goods. The pen cannot interpret them,—your eyes are needed. Critics call it an exhibition of the fine arts in textiles.

Our Cotton Dress Goods contain many items of great interest because so cheap.

Ginghams—French or Scotch, Which? A salesperson said "French," which of course was absurd, for everybody — except the salesperson—knew they were Scotch. That sort of thing hurts the store.

Nevertheless the value was 25c, and the price is 12½c. Throngs of buyers in front of the counters and flying yard sticks behind wafted away one-half yesterday. The choice remains, rich and full, for another day's carnival--to-day may close the chapter.
Rotunda, towards Broadway.

Cotton-and-Silk Foulards, 25c Only a few days since it was 109,000 yards. The quantity has been reduced by great selling. They are re-aligned in ranks most beautiful. The texture is like a butterfly's wing. The patterns are quite to the most critical taste. The value, 50c, and cheap. The price

Twenty-five Cents

is almost an insult to fabrics so fine. Been going a week and why so good a choice? Didn't have room enough to show all at once. Else you wouldn't be a reading of this.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Printed Organdies, 12½c An international combination. Europe supplies the cloth, America the finishing and printing. Our folks can print them just as well as the Franco-Germans, and thus you get at 12½c what otherwise would cost you 37½c. Only 5,000 yards. A mere trifle. White grounds and flower designs.
Fourth avenue.

Cotton is queen of Summer Dress Goods.

Black Dress Goods The greater portion of the fabrics listed below are intended for spring wear. Incoming goods will not be greatly dissimilar—in fact, there's but very little change in weave and design. Yet these rich blacks must be sacrificed to the demand for show space for the early spring arrivals. Prices reduced a third on some—others a full half.

$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Barege.
$1.75 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Velour.
$1.75 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Figured Crysalline.
$2 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.
$2 for $3 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.25 for $3.25 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $4.50 Crepon Striped Caniche Cloths.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Striped Crepon.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepon Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Figured Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Corded Velour.
$2.75 for $4 Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Velour.
$3 for $4.50 Fancy Bayadere Striped Silk-and-wool Velour.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled and Crepon Striped Venetian Cloth.

Many other styles—one or two patterns of a kind—reduced in the same proportion.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Lawns are considerably higher than when these were bought, a little while back. But that shall not influence this price—not yet. 25c for these aprons, and they're excellent values at that price. Of fine quality and prettily trimmed.
Broadway.

China Table Ware Wise housekeepers by the thousand know that with our coming to New York we brought a new era in the china business. Growing sales show the rapid widening of the circles that know the fact.

New ideas in styles of china ware. Our specially gathered collections are unique, unlike all others.

Our convictions were that fine chinaware should be cheaper—it is cheaper.

Please note:

Three sorts of Austrian Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, at $15. Others at $25.

Five sorts of very fine French Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at $25.

Sixty open stock patterns in Dinner Sets from which to select as you please.

Our dinner sets range from

Six Dollars and a Half

for English Porcelain, to

Five Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars

for the richest Saxony china, which is complete for fifteen persons.

American and English potteries are daily serving notices of advanced prices. You will pay them later. Wisdom says, "buy now."
Basement.

Blankets and Comfortables These blankets are just as many inches long and wide as we say they are. They weigh just as much as we say they do. And when they're advertised as bargains, rest assured they are bargains. Admittedly moderate in price originally, yet prices are changed in this fashion—Blankets and Comfortables sharing the same fate:—

Comfortables—
$1.20 each—White cotton filling; silkoline covering; ruffled; were $1.50.
$1.50 each—Pure white, fluffy cotton filling; silkoline covering; were $2.25.
$3.50 each—Wool filling; silkoline covering; were $4.50.

Blankets—
$3 pair—White wool on cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.; were $3.50.
$4 pair—All wool; gray; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.; were $5.
$5—All wool; scarlet; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.; were $7.
$12—All wool—we know of no finer wool blankets; 90x90 in.; 9½ lbs.; were $16. Same quality will be not less thnn $20 next season.
Third floor, Ninth street.

Sacques, Robes and Waists

These are all of warm materials—eiderdown and flannelette. Their season's ended for us, practically. But if the law of averages is to be maintained this winter, there'll be wearing time in plenty for you. At any rate it's time these cosey, grateful garments were giving actual comfort. We'll help them on such an errand, by making new prices—the easiest sort of prices—

Eiderdown Sacques—At 50c. Solid blue, red, gray or pink; full front, fitted back; bound with satin; closing with frogs; were $1. At $1.75—Various solid colors; full front, fitted back; large, prettily appliqued collar; closing with frogs. These were $3.25.

Eiderdown Robes—At $2, one style, in solid pink, is made with full front, fitted back, and large collar bound with satin; closes with frogs and girdle; were good value at $3. Another quality at $3.50, though moderately priced at $5. These in red, blue, pink and violet; bound with satin; closing with frogs and girdle.

Flannelette and Mercerized Cotton Waists—Two particularly good values in waists of flannelette. One at 75c—Of the striped fabric; bias striped full front; yoke and plaited back. The other at 95c is in shepherd's plaid—black and white; attractively made.

At $1—Mercerized cotton. The close resemblance to silk is surprising. Shown in various solid colors and black; prettily plaited across front and back. An unusually attractive and durable waist for one dollar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Plates and Trays On the main aisle; plates and trays, quaint and fantastic:
Usually $1.25 to $2.75 each. 75c each now.

And porcelain bon-bon boxes and pin-holders:
Usually 20c to $1 each. 10c to 50c now.
Main Aisle.

Good Novels 45c Each Novels just old enough to be sure of lasting popularity. Safe, therefore, to add to your library. These in first-rate editions—we bound them ourselves. They'd be $1.25 and $1.50 a volume, published in their regular guise.

Prisoner of Zenda by Anthony Hope.
The Manxman by Hall Caine.
Gloria Mundi by Harold Frederic.
Trilby by George Du Maurier.
Soldier Stories by Rudyard Kipling.
A Lady of Quality by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Caleb West by F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Choir Invisible by James Lane Allen.
Tekla by Robert Barr.
The Sorrows of Satan by Marie Corelli.
Under the Red Robe by Stanley J. Weyman.
Equality by Edward Bellamy.
Soldiers of Fortune by Richard Harding Davis.
Phroso by Anthony Hope.
Ninth street.

Men's Montagnac Overcoats

American Montagnac, black. Lining of fine silk, interlining of flannel; edges piped with cloth. A warm, well-made, dressy garment at

twenty-five dollars

—a remarkable reproduction of the genuine French Montagnac Beaver at $55.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Shoes More space for these now—a better chance for best shoes. Here are some prices, but prices don't tell much,—bring in the boy, look at the shoes, have him properly fitted.

The first prices for sizes 12 to 2—the second prices for sizes 2½ to 5½.

Cordovan, machine sewed, $1.25 and $1.50.
Veal calf, welted soles, $1.75 and $2.
Waxed and box calf, 4 sorts, $2 and $2.50.
Waxed calf, welted soles, $2.75 and $3.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More Standard Dictionaries—about 150 of them—at $6.50 apiece.

Cognate to Candies

Dinner favors and that sort of thing consort with candies. It fits. The chief of our business in sweets goes to Europe often. He doesn't learn much about candies, for American candy novelties are more numerous than any except French. Travel sharpens wits and sharp wits are equally needed in candies and dress goods. He gets dinner table decorations.

Sometime since English echoes demanded pie-collars, and pie-collars are here. They are along with the swans, dolls, lilies, tubs, bells and other devices that form dinner favors for creams and bon-bons.

On one side are snap crackers that throw out mottoes, paper caps, alleged jewels; on the other side cream cases and patty cases. Near them ham, chop and small bone frills and lace papers appear.

Hearts for St. Valentine. Little hatchets for George Washington speak of coming holidays. It's a great candy store.
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

$350,000 FACTORY FIRE

Oil and Varnish Feed Fierce Flames in Cherry Street.

ICE-COATED FIREMEN'S PERIL

Explosions and Danger from Warehouse Filled with Fireworks—Losses of the Heywood Brothers.

One of the most disastrous, as well as picturesque, fires with which the department has had to cope since the big fire in Whitehall Street last Winter occurred soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the chair factory of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, at 297 to 303 Cherry Street, and extending through to 546-550 Water Street. The factory, which was a seven-story structure, and its contents, consisting of stock and machinery, are a total loss, only a part of the walls remaining. The damage is estimated by Chief Croker at $300,000, which is covered by insurance. The storage warehouses of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, which adjoin the building on the north, and a similar establishment of Elliott F. Driggs and Silas W. Driggs, across Water Street from the factory, were also damaged by water to the estimated extent of $50,000. There were a number of minor casualties to firemen, who suffered severely from the cold.

About 100 employes of the chair factory were at work when one of their number discovered fire on the fifth floor and immediately informed his companions, who made their way to the street. Samuel Furman, who lives in one of the tenements across the street, saw the flames and at once turned in an alarm. The Captain of the first company that responded turned in a second alarm, which brought Chief Croker to the scene. When he arrived he saw the danger to the immense storage warehouses near by. He turned in third, fourth, and fifth alarms, which brought all the engines south of Fifty-ninth Street.

ICE COATS THE FIREMEN.

The firemen had a tremendous task set them. At times it was impossible to approach near enough to the building on the Cherry Street side to get water to play on the flames, and Engine No. 17, stationed in front of the building, was pulled out of harm's way only after the driver's seat had been burned and the wheels were smoking. A terrific gale was blowing, and this, taking up the water from the towers, turned it into spray, which froze as soon as it touched anything. The firemen working on the north side of the building were soon coated with ice, but they stuck manfully to their tasks.

For a time after the fire started it seemed as if the men would be able to confine its ravages to the Cherry Street front of the building. Chief Croker, incased in a sheet of ice, ordered a number of men into the Water Street side of the building to keep the fire at bay there. Among them were Firemen Quarl and Knapp of Engine 17. Directly thereafter sheets of flame burst through the front, and the air was filled with little burning globules. The Chief knew at once what these burning globules meant. They were burning varnish and oil. He learned that tanks containing nearly 20,000 gallons of the varnish were on the fifth floor, and he ordered the men to abandon that point.

The orders had hardly been issued, when there was a succession of explosions, the flames burst through the Water Street side, and the building and the street about it were deluged with burning oil.

"Get out of that. Come down to the street!" shouted the Chief to his men. Capts. Graham and Hellner and their men made their way out, and then the cry went up that Quarl and Knapp had been caught. Father Smith, the Chaplain of the department, began an investigation, and it was found that the two men had made their way out on the south side of the building, having dropped on the roof of the stable next door and thus reached the street. Both were scorched, but they insisted on remaining at work. Capt. Graham was cut by flying glass, but he continued directing his men.

TONS OF WATER BURST WALLS.

A few minutes after the explosion of the varnish tanks, an immense water tank on the roof collapsed and the rush of the tons of water burst the walls, which fell with a roar into the streets. The water for a moment only subdued the flames of the burning varnish.

Chief Croker also learned that fireworks were stored in the neighboring warehouses, as well as matting, teas, silk, and crockery. The fireworks were the greatest menace, and the Chief stationed men on the roofs of the storage houses to extinguish the burning oil balls that fell thick all around.

When the sixth and seventh story walls of the factory collapsed, they fell on the roof of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish's warehouse, setting fire to the northeast corner. The place was at once drenched, and it was saved.

The fireboats did great service, sending their six-inch streams across South Street into the burning buildings. The fireboat Seth Low came over from Brooklyn and gave aid.

The firemen were not the only men on duty who suffered from the cold and wind. The policemen came in for their share of the hardship. One of these particularly, Edward Holt of the Chelsea Street Station, had a post in Cherry Street, where he caught the full force of the spray. In a short time he was solidly incased in ice. He stood at his post until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

There was a panic in the tenements opposite the factory when the flames were discovered. The children were hurried to places of safety near by and the fathers returned to their houses to watch over their household treasures. Holt, who was stationed here, did great service in keeping these frightened people, few of whom understood English, in order.

T. D. Walsh, the Superintendent of the building, said that the fire had started on the fifth floor. The cause is unknown. The barge Heywood, lying at Pier 40, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. Another barge was also damaged and several bales of cotton on it were partly consumed from sparks dropping on them.

THE INSURANCE INVOLVED.

The insurance on the Cherry Street property which was destroyed was distributed as follows: On building of H. R. Greenwood, at 297 and 299 Cherry Street, Traders', $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Colonial, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Eagle, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Phoenix, of Hartford, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; total, $60,000.

On building of H. R. Greenwood, at 301 and 303 Cherry Street, Imperial, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Colonial, $5,000; Traders', $5,000; Globe and Rutgers, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Eagle, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Phoenix, of Hartford, $2,500; total, $60,000.

On stock of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, Allemannia, $10,000; Palatine, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; County of Philadelphia, $7,500; Continental, $5,000; Helvetia, $5,000; Phoenix, of London, $5,000; Baloise, $5,000; Agricultural, $2,500; Rockford, $2,500; Eastern, $2,500; Svea, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; total, $72,500. On rents, Queen, $12,000.

Several of the larger lines on stock were considerably reinsured.

B'NAI B'RITH SESSION ENDS.

Lodge Changes Assessment System, Elects Officers, and Adjourns.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The improved Order of B'nai B'rith finished the work of its annual convention here to-day. A new system of assessment was substituted for that of set charges in case of death. The one adopted is a graduated scale for different ages. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Supreme President—Elias Ottenheimer of Baltimore; First Vice President—Charles Katz, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—A. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago; Supreme Secretary—Moses Katz, Baltimore; Supreme Treasurer—Kaufman Katz, Baltimore; Supreme Guide—Jacob Kaufman, Baltimore.

The next convention will be held at Baltimore in January, 1901.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"We had stewed burglars and burglar steak for dinner last evening," casually remarked one of the residents at a fashionable up-town apartment house yesterday, "and we are not cannibals at that." The rather startling assertion certainly needed the explanation that was forthcoming when a look as of incredulity spread over the faces of the listeners. "It was this way," he explained. "On Friday night, after every one had gone to roost the janitor whose rooms are in the basement, heard a suspicious noise on the floor of the restaurant just over his head. He was sure he heard footsteps, and at once jumped to the conclusion that the footsteps were those of burglars. So he rushed to the apartments of the Superintendent, informed him of what he had heard and what were his suspicions. It was decided to notify the police. There happened to be a patrolman on the beat, and he was told of the invasion of the restaurant. This 'copper' didn't care to tackle the burglars single-handed, and rapped for assistance so vigorously that before he was through he had four other officers to reinforce him. These were distributed as guards at the various entrances to the restaurant, and then the officer of the beat with one of his fellows went to the rear of the house and effected an entrance through a back door to the kitchen. Every policeman was armed with his revolver and club and 'ready to do or die,' as the story books have it. With their bull's-eye lanterns opened and guns cocked, the two officers and the Superintendent bravely entered the restaurant and shouted to the party with the mysterious and disturbing footsteps to hold up his hands. There was no reply to the challenge vocally, though there was a defiant repetition of the footsteps in a very uncanny fashion. Finally the rays of the lanterns were focussed in the direction from which the noise seemed to come, and there, floundering about on the floor, were three green turtles, with their flappers hammering the floor as they tried to escape from the rays of the lanterns. Then there was a shout of laughter from the human trio, a summons to the waiting officers outside, and the burglars were restored to the basket, from which they had escaped for a tour of inspection of the restaurant. We had the turtles for dinner, and that's why I say that we had burglar steaks as the pièce de résistance of our Sunday dinner."

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Truly, New York is a chocolate-eating community. Travelers on the elevated roads keep the slot machines on the platforms busy absorbing pennies and disgorging small tablets of chocolate through all the twenty-four hours of the day. "How much of that stuff do New Yorkers consume in a week?" "Well, I can't say exactly," replied, in answer to a query, one of the men whose duty it is to keep the slot machines filled, "but at a rough guess I should say that they eat about three tons a week from the slot machines alone. The 'Super' at the factory told me that we distributers use up 1,000 pounds daily in keeping the machines here and in Brooklyn filled, so you see my estimate cannot be far out of the way."

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If ever there was a lesson in contentment for people who are forever groaning over the petty trifles that annoy them, it was to be learned from an incident that occurred in a fashionable restaurant on the upper west side of town on Saturday evening. Seated at one of the tables was a party of three, two ladies and a gentleman. The younger of these ladies was evidently having the merriest time imaginable consistent with perfect propriety in so public a place. At intervals her musical laugh would ring out above the other noises of the dining place, and those nearest her would occasionally hear her hum a strain of some popular song in accompaniment to the orchestra. She certainly appeared to be the happiest and merriest of the crowd in the crowded room. So infectious was her gayety that people could not help turning to look at her occasionally as if to participate in her joyousness. There was very general surprise when it was noticed that the young lady was being fed by her companion, and that she was apparently helpless to do the least service for herself. Her eyes, shrouded by colored glasses, seemed to betoken some minor eye trouble, while the truth was they were sightless, though not a half dozen of the diners had the least suspicion of it. The merry and sightless woman was Mrs. Baldwin, the victim of a railway accident at Spuyten Duyvil, a few years since, later than that terrible one that cost so many lives when Senator Webster Wagner and others were killed. In that later accident Mrs. Baldwin had both hands burned off at the wrists, lost both her eyes, had her face terribly scarred, as well as having her hair burned off close to the head, besides suffering other minor injuries. A social favorite, blessed with all the comforts that wealth could procure, she seemingly had all that was worth living for wiped out at once by this terrible accident. Yet, recovering from her terrible wounds, and with some of the traces of what once must have been very beautiful features restored, she is able not only to bear her afflictions heroically, but to extract from life much in the way of happiness and contentment that still makes life well worth the living to her. Surely, here is a lesson that should teach something to those of us more fortunate in every way, and whose trials are as nothing compared with even the least of what this woman has to bear.

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That was a rather funny sight noticed on Columbus Avenue yesterday. Two schoolboys, with bare hands, stood shivering over the repair kit of a plumber, trying to warm their hands over such heat as arose from one of those little hand furnaces the plumber carries to heat his soldering irons in. Directly at the backs of the lads was a huge cake of artificial ice, big enough and cold enough to give a passer-by a chill of very considerable proportions. How the child minds operated to produce the impression that they were getting more heat from the front than cold from the back was a mystery.

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"The attack on that poor fellow Bodger up on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Saturday night, in order to rob him of the $300 he had in his possession, is not to be so much wondered at," remarked the observant man, "if such an experience as I had the other day is at all common in the street cars of New York. I came down town on an Eighth Avenue trolley car. At Fifty-ninth Street two men got into the car, one of them wearing clothing that indicated that he was a butcher, and just from his market, without time to make a change of his apparel. His companion was a well-dressed and rather dandified-looking fellow, whose subsequent actions led me to believe that he was a collector for a wholesale meat house. He had hardly got settled in his seat before he drew from an inside pocket a huge bill book that was pretty well stuffed with both cash and checks. One package of bills had the original wrapper that banks put about such bundles of greenbacks, and was marked, in unusually large figures, '$500.' Besides this he had what appeared to be as much more cash, for I could plainly see several bills of large denominations. The collector was manifestly proud of the fact that he was intrusted with so large an amount of money, for half a dozen times between his taking his seat in the car and his departure from it at Fourteenth Street, even after his companion left him, he flourished it about, to the evident delight of several women on the car, who might possibly have been ready for a little flirtation had the fresh young man given them a bit of encouragement. If a man does that sort of thing in so public a place as he did, it is a sort of encouragement to just such assaults as that of which Bodger was a victim on Saturday night. This city is full of men who would not hesitate to take a short route to a fortune if they see the fortune in sight and being handled by so very fresh a young man as my friend of the street car. And they can hardly be blamed for breaking out as highwaymen in the face of such a useless temptation."

BROOKLYN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Statement on Controversy Over Attitude of Certain Preachers.

The controversy which has arisen in Brooklyn over the attitude of certain of the revival preachers toward the Unitarians has led the Executive Committee of the Evangelistic Forward Movement, through its Chairman, David Gregg, and its Secretary, Thomas S. Henderson, to issue the following manifesto:

"The movement was started to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the unsaved, and to confirm believers in their most holy faith. This is precisely what has been done. The services which have been conducted have been services in which sin has been exposed and salvation has been offered. In not a single instance have these services been of a controversial character. Whatever controversy there may have been has been conducted in the pages of the newspapers and not on our platform."

HOMES FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

System of Sanitariums Where Proper Hygienic Conditions Can Be Had Is Recommended.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The establishment of local public sanitariums for the treatment of persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis is strongly recommended to the State Board of Charities by a committee consisting of Harvey W. Putnam, Dr. Enoch V. Stoddard, and Dr. Stephenson Smith. The plan submitted by this committee calls for the establishment of such institutions near the great centres of population, and even in more sparsely settled communities, where proper attention can be paid to the sanitary conditions.

The committee points out that pure air is the greatest remedial agent known in the cure of tuberculosis, and a supply of this, together with a strict dietary system, is to be furnished at each of the hospitals that may be erected. The patients are to be isolated as soon as the first symptoms appear, and are to be taught how to combat the disease. The committee points out that each one of those who returns cured will become an instructor of those with whom he associates, and they confidently predict that by this means, together with the lessened danger of infection, it will be but a comparatively short time before the disease will be stamped out.

The report concludes by expressing the conviction that if the Legislature should enact a law on the general plan outlined it would at once lead to the establishment of local hospitals near all the great centres of population, the beneficent results of which would stimulate the people of smaller communities to the creation of their own hospitals. It is the conviction that if the State would adopt and vigorously enforce in every household a policy regarding tuberculosis in all its forms, and along the lines above sketched, within a decade the disease now familiarly called "consumption" would be known only among the most depraved and uncontrollable classes of any community.

LEGAL NOTES.

VIOLATION OF TRUST DUTY FOR PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE.—Severe judicial condemnation was pronounced yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, upon a scheme in which Silas P. Wood, as President of the American Fire Insurance Company, was instrumental, for pecuniary consideration to himself, in transferring the company's control to the Manchester Fire Insurance Company. The latter company, being desirous of acquiring the stock, control, business, and good will of the American Company, secured Mr. Wood's participation to accomplish that result. The Manchester Company by the arrangement secured $15,000 of stock of the American Company, which was capitalized at $400,000; the resignation of the executive officers and Directors, and the complete control of that organization. The propositions which were accepted and acted upon by Mr. Wood required the passage over to the Manchester Company of the majority of the stock, the wiping out of the old Board of Directors, and the resignation of Mr. Wood as President. Each stockholder of the American Company, in consideration of the success of the scheme, was to have $100 for each share of his stock on the transfer of his certificate, and Mr. Wood was to retain an official connection with the American Company as Vice President, at a salary of $6,000, at least until the annual meeting, in January, 1898. The Board of Directors of the American Company was to have the right to vote an honorarium of $6,000 cash to Mr. Wood if on the 1st of January he desired to sever his connection with the company. If the company desired to forego his services, he was to have $9,000 more. The $6,000 was paid, and then Mr. Wood gave notice of his desire to terminate his connection with the company. Payment of the $9,000 was refused. Then Mr. Wood sued the Manchester Company for that sum. Justice Russell gave judgment for the defendant, on demurrer to the complaint. The Court held that the sale of a corporation organized for the purpose of making insurance was presumptively an act of felo de se. "When Trustees of a corporation, for their pecuniary benefit," Justice Russell said, "even though that benefit may be shared by others interested in a smaller relative degree, seek to gain pecuniary advantage by the sale of the corporation and of their own trust duties to other persons, the act is one which cannot be sustained by law."

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DEPRIVATION OF WIFE'S SUPPORT AND CONSORTIUM.—Betsy Goldman brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover for the loss she sustained as a wife by the injuries inflicted upon her husband from the negligence of Richard Cohen, the defendant, in the management of a horse. The loss claimed was that which usually occurs to a wife from the loss of a husband in the deprivation of support and consortium, and the need of her personal care for him during his sickness. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday sustained a demurrer to the complaint, giving judgment for the defendant. Justice Russell said that such negligence has never yet been embraced within the circle of causes of action recognized by the law as a right given to the injured one, and which had survived to the consort and injured one in case of death, and added: "It is true that this century, with our own State foremost, is in the advance in the adoption, by unwritten and statutory law, of the justice of wider views of the wife's existence as a human being, by the emancipation of her person from 'the moderate chastisement' of the husband, and the protection of her rights of property; but her interest in the husband's life and companionship is not a right of property or derived from a contract of bargain and sale. That interest lies in a region into which the law does not enter except when necessity compels; but it does recognize invasion by willful misconduct. It inflicts heavy damages upon the enticer or seducer. But this is for punishment and atonement, rather than compensation. It comes within the range of a current and supplementary adjunct to the criminal law, for the prevention and redress of wrongs."

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THE DAMAGES AWARDED WERE NOT EXCESSIVE.—Martin Hutchinson, a child about seven years old, with three brothers and a friend of about the same age, while on his way to attend a Christmas festival at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Dec. 25, 1895, boarded a car of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company on Adams Street, and soon after transferred to an Atlantic Avenue car of the same company. The boy, who took a seat near the middle of the car, soon after began vomiting. With one of his brothers he attempted to gain the rear platform, but was told by the conductor to return to his seat. He did so, and resumed vomiting. When some of the passengers complained, the conductor took hold of him and removed him from the car to the street. According to his story and that of his brothers, the conductor dragged him to the rear platform by the coat collar or shoulder, where he lifted him up and threw him to the ground over the dashboard, without stopping the car. In the child's suit, by guardian, against the railroad company, a verdict was given in his favor for $3,500. The judgment thereupon entered, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The appellate tribunal held that the verdict could not be set aside as excessive, where it appeared that the child suffered a fracture of the acromion process and of the humerus or upper arm bone, and at the time of the trial still suffered and was likely to continue to suffer from the injuries.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Messiah, (Unitarian)	$543.58
Holy Trinity, (Evangelical Lutheran)	262.55
Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue	107.62
Mediator, (Episcopal,) King's Bridge	60.15
Du St. Esprit, (Episcopal)	40.00
St. Luke's, (Episcopal)	30.30
Manor Chapel, (Reformed)	19.52
St. Margaret's, (Episcopal,) Staatsburg, N. Y.	11.81

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Edward S. Clark	$500	W. F. Chrystie	25
W. C. Schermerhorn	200	Alfred Pell	25
From the Crockery Trade	170	Fred. H. Baldwin	20
		Jonathan Dwight	20
Robert T. Brewster	50	Bryan K. Stevens	20
James A. Scrymser	50	Charles C. Beaman	20
E. W. S.	50	Joseph Schultz	15
Charles De Rham	50	Sam'l T. Skidmore	15
A. Carroll Dana	50	John G. Heckscher	10
Thomas F. Royland	25	D. M. Look	10
Justus L. Bulkley	25	Edward A. Morrison	10
R. Somers Hayes	25	Francis C. Moore	10
Fred. B. Jennings	25	E. A. Le Roy, Jr.	10
Francis L. Slade	25	Alfred Meyer, M. D.	10
E. N. Tailer	25	Frederick Bronson	10
A. C. Monson	25	James D. Hagne	10
James W. Pinchot	25	W. I. Washburn	10
McLoughlin Brothers	25	Howson & Howson	10
J. B. Hoyt	25	Berry Brothers	10
Theodore Cooper	25		

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS
(London Dyed),
Full Fashionable Length,
Standard Style,
$250, $300 and $350.
JACKETS, $175 to $225.
NOTE.—I could sell coats of Victoria, Northwest and Lobos Island seal at $125, $150, $175, but they do not give satisfaction; they wear off at the edges and look shabby after a short period of use.
PERSIAN LAMB
(Leipzig Dyed),
JACKETS AND COATS,
$150, $165, $175,
$250, $225 and $250,
Sable, Mink or Chinchilla Trimmed,
Prices According to Quality and Quantity.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
42d St., between Broadway & 6th Av

VICHY CELESTINS
IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES,
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
Get the Genuine.
Your physician
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"Cluett"
25 CENTS EACH
ZAGORA
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co.
MAKERS

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."
HAMILTON'S
Where Trunks Are Made.
23D ST. & 6TH Av

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES ALSO THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN
for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. J. Courtney, New York resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, has returned from England.

Runnells & Manchester have been appointed Cleveland agents of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company.

G. A. McHenry of Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England.

Negotiations are pending for the reinsurance and possible absorption by a large Eastern life company of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five will hold its first meeting in this city to-day to discuss the bad condition of rates and losses in many parts of the United States.

The Sick and Accident Association of Toledo has been authorized by the Ohio Insurance Department to write a health and personal accident business. The association was incorporated last November, and has filed a bond for $100,000 with the State authorities.

Chicago advices state that Macdonell & Hood, general agents of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, have resigned to accept the Chicago general agency of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, which recently opened an American liability and accident department.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday to the effect that on account of the labor required to properly investigate the applications of brokers for new certificates the time set for expiration of certificates issued in 1899 is extended until further notice, it being understood that when the new list of brokers is placed in cabinets, brokers whose names do not appear shall no longer be recognized. The Brokerage Committee will meet to-day.

West Pollock, who recently retired from the deputy managership of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, has received an engrossed testimonial, bound in Russian calf and signed by the employes of the supply, statistical, loss, city, cashier's, agency, and accounting departments of the New York office of the company.

Ex-Justice Jesse Johnson Ill.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Jesse Johnson is ill at his home, 308 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, with paralysis. He was stricken on Saturday. His left side is paralyzed.

Molineux Trial Again Adjourned.

Once more the trial of Roland B. Molineux was adjourned yesterday morning because of the continued illness of Juror Manheim Brown. The case was called, and after the jury had been polled the Recorder announced a further adjournment to Thursday.

Brazilian Ports Free from Plague.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos have been officially declared free of the bubonic plague.

GAGE MAKES REPLY TO SENATE QUERIES

NO CONFERENCE WITH MORGAN

The Secretary Denies Any Agreement with the National City Bank as to Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution of Jan. 23 calling for further information as to his dealings with the officials of the National City Bank of New York. Secretary Gage quotes in full the Senate resolution, and adds that it might be considered as fully answered by his communication of Jan. 10 in reply to the Senate's first resolution of inquiry of Jan. 3 on the same subject. He adds, however, that he will endeavor to supply, to the best of his ability, whatever may have been lacking in this first answer. Secretary Gage then takes up the resolution of Jan. 23 by paragraphs. His reply, in brief, is as follows:

"1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters and the substance of any conversation or agreement he may have written or had with A. B. Hepburn in reply to a letter from Mr. Hepburn to him, dated June 5, 1897.

"A careful search of the department files does not show any answer to the letter of A. B. Hepburn, written by him to me, dated June 5, 1897, nor do I believe that any answer ever was made to said letter. Neither do I recall any conversation had with A. B. Hepburn in reply to such letter. Nor was there at that time, or now, any agreement made or expectation of an agreement to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury or any of the officers of the Treasury Department with any person or persons with reference to the subject matter of said letter of A. B. Hepburn.

"The record transmitted with my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, contains all there is or ever was, so far as I know, concerning the said letter of A. B. Hepburn."

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY MONEY.

In reference to copies of letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents passing between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank of New York within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and Oct. 27, 1897, Mr. Gage says:

"It does not appear from any record of the Treasury Department, nor is it within the recollection of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the department or any of its officers had any relations, either official or private, with the National City Bank of New York within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and Oct. 27, 1897, so that there are no letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents in the possession of the department which passed between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank within that period."

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity which arose late in October, 1897, of disposing in some way of the large sum of money—$58,448,223—which was realized from the settlement of the Pacific Railway debt, without drawing this money out of active channels, and thus precipitating a financial disturbance. He refers to his letter to Mr. Hepburn, printed in full in his first reply, in which he told Mr. Hepburn that H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank had already been requested "to ascertain how many banks would qualify as depositories to receive a portion of the $30,000,000 of the railway fund which was to be disbursed in the redemption of Government 6s about Jan. 1." The Secretary adds:

"The National City Bank could readily qualify by the deposit of public bonds to receive a large amount. It was necessary that there should be in this instance an original recipient and distributor of the fund, because one check alone was drawn in amount $139,643,750. It ought to occur readily to the minds of the most inexperienced in banking affairs that it required an institution of some considerable magnitude to handle such a check.

"As shown in the communication of Jan. 10, 1900, the National City Bank did become the original recipient and distributor of this fund, and that as fast as certain other banks qualified it transferred to those institutions, as follows: To the Chase National, $2,000,000; to the Hanover National, $2,000,000; to the Fifth National, $200,000; to the American Exchange National, $500,000; to the National Bank of the Republic, $500,000; to the Seaboard National, $500,000, and to the Western National, $1,000,000, all of which sums, together with the amount held by the National City Bank, secured by deposits of bonds of the United States, were subsequently withdrawn and paid into the Sub-Treasury at New York.

"The Secretary believes that he accomplished by such transaction what he has taken pains to do since, namely, the avoidance of that sort of disturbance in the money market which affects not merely speculative affairs, but which, as sad experience has too often demonstrated, spreads throughout the whole commercial and industrial fabric, bringing ruin and disaster such as close the doors of factories and mills, throw labor out of employment, and invite years of business stagnation, the like of which was witnessed during the period from 1893 to 1897.

"I may add, the sole purpose which has animated the Secretary in these connections was so to use the banks as to secure, preserve, and keep the public moneys without risk or hazard of loss, and in such form within the limitations and requirements of law as would best preserve and protect the general interests of the people."

THE DEAL WITH STILLMAN.

Section 3 of the reply relates to the request for letters and telegrams bearing on an alleged "conference" with Mr. Morgan regarding the Treasury deposits in the National bank depositories in New York. In response Secretary Gage says:

"There are no letters, communications, agreements, papers, or documents on file in the Treasury Department between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers or officials and the officials of the National City Bank of New York, or the officials of the National City Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates, in reference to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, in which the Secretary wrote, 'I have yours of the 20th inst. and note your suggestions as to a conference with Mr. Morgan in relation to the Treasury deposits in the National bank depositories of New York,' other than were transmitted with my communication to the President pro tempore of the Senate under date of Jan. 10, 1900. Nor can it be recalled that there was ever any conversation had between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Stillman, or between the Secretary of the Treasury and any other man, concerning the said letter."

The fourth section of the Senate inquiry is quoted as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to transmit to the Senate copies of any letters, agreements, communications, papers, documents or other information in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department respecting the conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan of New York, and any other person or persons with whom he conferred in Philadelphia, as mentioned in his letter to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, of Dec. 21, 1897, and also whether or not the conference resulted in any agreement or understanding in regard to depositing Government moneys in the National bank depositories in the City of New York; whether or not any record was kept in the Treasury Department of telephonic or telegraphic communications between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers and the officials of the National City Bank of New York city, and, if so, what agreement and understanding was arrived at by means of these telephonic, telegraphic, and other communications."

NO CONFERENCE WITH MORGAN.

To this the Secretary replies: "It should be a sufficient answer to all that is requested on the subject of this conference between Mr. Stillman, Mr. Morgan, and myself at Philadelphia to say that such a conference never took place. Mr. Stillman and Mr. Morgan, for what reason I know not, did not come to Philadelphia to see me, but on Dec. 23, 1897, Mr. Stillman placed the matter about which he and Mr. Morgan wished to talk with me before me in a letter, which appears on Page 77 of the document wherein is printed my communication to the President pro tempore of the Senate of Jan. 10, 1900."

Mr. Stillman's letter is a request to allow as much as possible of the Pacific debt money to remain in the New York banks so as to secure "an easy money market with a uniform rate of interest," which Mr. Stillman said would avoid a panic and aid in the reorganization plans of various railway companies then in progress.

Section 5, which refers especially to that part of the inquiry which raises the question whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury knew or had reason to believe that the Government funds deposited in the National City Bank of New York were used with a view of causing a liquidation of speculative stocks, as mentioned in the letter of James Stillman to Lyman J. Gage of April 8, 1899. Mr. Gage answers as follows:

"The two letters referred to in the inquiry are separated by a period of sixteen months, but all the knowledge or belief the Secretary of the Treasury has as to the use to which deposits in the National City Bank were to be put, at either period, or at any other period between Dec. 21, 1897, and April 8, 1899, was obtained from these letters, which have already been submitted to the Senate in answer to the former inquiry. Beyond the information conveyed by these two letters the Secretary has no knowledge whatever. They were not supplemented by personal interviews or telephonic communications."

MADE NO VERBAL AGREEMENTS.

The sixth query answered is whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury or any of his subordinates had any correspondence, telegraphic or telephonic, or otherwise, or any agreements, documents, papers, or conversation with the officials of the National City Bank of New York, between the period embraced from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 26, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899, and, if so, let him accompany his response to this resolution with copies there. The Secretary replies:

"The Senate has already been furnished, as stated in my communication of Jan. 10, 1900, with all correspondence, letters, telegrams, agreements, documents, and papers in the possession of the Treasury Department with reference to deposits in the National City Bank of New York, from March 4, 1897, to Jan. 4, 1900, the date of the previous Senate resolutions on this subject. For that reason there have already been furnished to the Senate copies of all correspondence of every kind and description from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; Sept. 19, 1898, to Oct. 29, 1898; Aug. 28, 1899, to Dec. 19, 1899

"The department is without means of preserving conversations, and for that reason is not able to comply with the Senate's request for copies of conversations, if any were had. It has not been the practice of the Secretaries of the Treasury to preserve conversations. It may be said, in general, however, that in the transaction of the business of this department with the National City Bank, or with any other bank, no conversation has been had, either by telephone or face to face, which has had reference to any relations, official or private, otherwise than as fully set forth in my communication to the Senate, dated Jan. 10, 1900. No agreement, past, present, or in contemplation, has ever been had with the National City Bank otherwise than is literally set forth in my communication to the President pro tem. of the Senate of Jan. 10, 1900."

NO STANDARD OIL TRUST BONDS.

The final section of the Senate inquiry reads: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to inform the Senate of the amount of United States bonds held in trust by the Treasury Department for the Standard Oil Company of the City of New York, to secure Government deposits for the National City Bank of New York City, and upon which dates these bonds were assigned, and the amount thereof now or at any time held by the Government of the United States for the Standard Oil Company."

This inquiry, the Secretary says, is based on a misconception, induced, no doubt, by requests from the National City Bank to transfer certain lots of bonds to the Standard Oil Company and to other parties. Secretary Gage explains that when registered bonds are deposited as security in the Treasury they are canceled and fresh bonds issued to the credit of the Treasurer in his name "in trust." When such bonds are surrendered by the Treasurer they may be reissued to the depositing bank or, on the bank's formal request, they may be reissued to any other person or institution. In conclusion, he says:

"The records show that the Treasurer has assigned and delivered upon the orders of the National City Bank, to fourteen different parties, a total of $7,334,000, and of these $1,914,000 was transferred to the Standard Oil Company. The Treasury Department has at no time held any bonds in trust for the Standard Oil Company, nor for any interest other than for the depositing bank."

MR. GAGE IS AGAIN ATTACKED.

House Democrats Impugn His Motives in the Sale of the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the House to-day Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported back the Sulzer resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the deposit of public funds by Secretary Gage in New York banks and all the transactions relating to the sale of the New York Custom House, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The recommendation was acquiesced in after a sharp debate, which was participated in by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.)

Mr. Dalzell explained that the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sulzer resolution of inquiry upon the same subject had gone to the Ways and Means Committee, and it was proper that that committee should have jurisdiction.

Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, said he was not opposed to the reference of the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee, but he was decidedly of the opinion that an investigation should be made.

When he spoke a few days ago, he said, he had insisted that there must be some reason why the National City Bank of New York had not completed its title to the Custom House property purchased from the Government. The Government had taken a paper credit for $3,215,000, which left the pitiful sum of $50,000 still due the Government. Why had this been done? Not a dollar of the Government's credit at the bank had been checked out. Why could the credit not have been for the full amount? There must be some reason, said Mr. Richardson, and he insisted that the resolution had developed. It had been the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, to relieve the bank of its tax obligation to the State and City of New York by retaining the title in the Government. The Government had agreed to pay rent for the property, yet the bank was not to pay taxes upon it. He called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury asking Congress to appropriate $109,000 for the property sold in the manner he had described to prevent the bank from being liable for taxes.

"If that was the Secretary's motive," said Mr. Richardson, emphatically, "I am here to condemn it and to insist that it does not become the Secretary of the Treasury to go into partnership with a private corporation."

The National City Bank of New York, Mr. Richardson said, had been enabled to make $357,000 up to date. Mr. Richardson said he was surprised that the Secretary of the Treasury had not already asked to be allowed to make an explanation.

Mr. Sulzer, the author of the resolution, followed Mr. Richardson. He said the Republican Party dared neither to smother nor ignore the resolution. The people of the country were deeply interested in ascertaining the truth. He characterized the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury as infamous, and his connection with the Rockefeller bank, which had been used, he said, to manipulate the stock market against adverse interests, as scandalous.

"We demand this investigation," said he, "to ascertain who the stockholders and Directors of this bank are that they are entitled to special privileges from this Administration."

Ever since the present Secretary had been in office, Mr. Sulzer said, he had been aiding the National City Bank at the expense of other National banks. It had been making millions "coming and going." He declared that the people of the country recognized that the Secretary of the Treasury was unfit and incompetent to hold the purse-strings. The United States Treasury was made the instrument of the Standard Oil Trust. Aye, more, he said, the people believed the Secretary should be impeached.

Mr. Hopkins, in reply, said that all this discussion was premature and out of place.

"I simply rise," said he, "to protest against the unfounded, unwarranted, and untrue charges made by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Richardson.) What right has he to impute false and fraudulent motives to the Secretary of the Treasury? Is there any evidence upon which to base them? None whatever. When the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for the facts he presented a full response."

"Why did the $50,000 remain unpaid?" interrupted Mr. Richardson.

"I'll come to that," replied Mr. Hopkins.

Proceeding, he said Mr. Richardson had charged that the Secretary had entered into a fraudulent contract.

"I affirm," said he, "that there is no support whatever for the charge. The Custom House property was sold to the National City Bank. It took possession and made a lease. I claim that the City and State of New York can proceed to the collection of taxes just as if the paper title had passed. Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury sold the property to the highest bidder. The National City Bank bid $100,000 more than any other bidder. What is the next offense? That the purchase price was deposited with the National City Bank. Was there anything wrong in that? That bank is a Government depository selected by the Administration because of its financial standing, and a deposit in the bank was the same as if it had been in the Sub-Treasury or in the Treasury itself. I ask then, in the name of decency and justice, where is the wrong done by the gentleman who presides with such dignity and ability over the Treasury Department?"

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) declared that the resolution for an investigation was pure buncombe and intended for political purposes, just as a similar resolution directed against the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury in the last Administration was.

"I asked the gentleman from Illinois," (Hopkins,) again interposed Mr. Richardson, "why the $50,000 had been held back. He did not answer it. I now propound the same interrogatory to you."

Mr. Hill replied that the law under which the property was sold compelled the payment of only $750,000 cash, the remainder from time to time.

The Secretary was compelled to receive any cash payment in excess of $750,000. He couldn't help himself. The gentleman from Tennessee (Richardson) made the specific charge that it was done for the purpose of defrauding the City of New York of taxes.

"It now becomes him," said Mr. Hill, indignantly, "to charge the Secretary of the Treasury with fraudulent intent. Furthermore, if he had gone deeper into the investigation, he would have ascertained that the city could not lose the taxes upon the property."

He proceeded to explain the tax laws of New York relative to National banks.

"Therefore," said he, in conclusion, "the disreputable charge that the Secretary of the Treasury did anything with fraudulent intent falls to the ground." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Richardson replied in a two-minute speech. Neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Hill, he said, had made any answer to his question as to why the Secretary of the Treasury had not taken a paper credit for $3,265,000 instead of $3,215,000. He insisted that failure to answer left open the question as to taxation. He also questioned the right of the National City Bank, with a capital of $7,000,000, to buy real estate to the amount of half its capital.

In closing the debate, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) said the entire question of referring the whole subject to the Ways and Means Committee had been used to renew charges that had been answered over and over again by none better than by prominent Democrats in the House and country.

"Who are they?" cried several Democrats.

Mr. Dalzell paid no heed to these cries. So far as the right of the bank to purchase the property was concerned, Mr. Dalzell said, its purchase had been authorized by the act that authorized the sale. The resolution was then adopted without division.

Roberts Asks for Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Mileage to-day discussed the claim of Brigham H. Roberts for mileage which amounts to about $1,000. A majority of the committee is of the opinion that he is not entitled to this money, as he was not sworn in as a member of the House. Mr. Roberts will be heard by the committee on Thursday.

Medal Asked for Miss Gould.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Driggs of New York to-day introduced a bill giving the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Helen Miller Gould for patriotic service during the war with Spain.

Ohio Man Gets an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day nominated Edwin N. Gunsaulaus of Ohio to be Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed the bill to require pilots and officers of steam vessels to make oath to their applications for licenses.

The Senate in executive session yesterday decided, by a vote of 21 to 38, not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

The Senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution granting permission for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a monument in honor of Samuel Hahnemann.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, during the executive session yesterday informed the Senate that to-day he would ask to take up The Hague peace treaty.

A favorable report was made from the House Naval Committee yesterday on the bill to restore the historic frigate Constitution, the cost to be borne by patriotic societies of Massachusetts.

The House Elections Committee No. 2 yesterday reached an informal agreement in the White-Boering contested election case of Kentucky favorable to Mr. Boering, (Rep.,) the sitting member, and a report to that effect was ordered.

TILLMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

South Carolina Senator Mingles the Question with That of Negro Domination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In accordance with previous announcement, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) delivered an address upon the Philippine question to-day in the Senate. He dealt particularly with the resolutions offered by himself and other resolutions before the Senate.

Mr. Tillman said he had been waiting an hour to begin his speech. Mr. Chandler remarked in this connection that the Senate was anxious that Mr. Tillman should begin, "for the sooner he begins, the sooner he will get through." [Laughter.]

"If the Senator (Chandler) will keep his seat," replied Mr. Tillman, "he will laugh on the other side of his mouth before I get through."

Mr. Tillman, referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Beveridge, in which he charged that American opposition to the war in the Philippines was the chief factor in prolonging it, said:

"If Senators on this floor and patriotic Americans throughout the country—thousands of them belonging to the party which elected Mr. McKinley President—have felt it their duty to protest against the inhuman and dishonorable conduct of our Government, if they have believed that the Stars and Stripes were being disgraced, and that the United States was waging a war of conquest upon a liberty-loving people, I ask that Senator, in God's name, would he have us remain silent? Must we be accused of disloyalty to the flag because we declare our belief that in prosecuting this war the Administration is disloyal to the Declaration of Independence?

"I impugn no man's motives, but whether the President be most to blame, or whether the crime rests on his dupes and subservient party dependents, I say with all the emphasis of my nature that I and none of those who voted against the treaty are responsible for the spilling of one drop of this innocent blood that has been shed, and I will not endure patiently and without resentment any such accusation."

Referring to the speech of Senator Beveridge, in which the Indiana Senator had said that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government, Mr. Tillman said:

"If, although the Filipinos are ilfy armed and without artillery, it has required 60,000 American troops over a year to drive them from the field, and even yet they have not surrendered, are not fit for self-government under our kindly tutelage, let me ask the Republicans here how dared they give the control of the Southern States into the hands of negroes as being fit not only to govern themselves, but also to govern white men?

"Did this Nation," he asked, "offer up of its best and bravest upon the altar of liberty the blood of 700,000 men and spend and destroy $5,000,000,000 of treasure that we might have a government of the people, by the people, for the people, to find that in the brief span of one man's life the sacrifice was vain, the civil war a mistake, and that the colored race has no rights we are bound to respect at home or abroad?"

Adverting to Mr. Beveridge's quotations from the Bible, Mr. Tillman said: "I have heard that the devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes. Why, I can quote Scripture myself. [Laughter.] Verily, verily, I say unto you, Senator from Indiana," pointing his finger dramatically at Mr. Beveridge, who sat within a few feet of him, "'you cannot gather figs from thorns nor grapes from thistles.'"

SENATOR MASON IS ANGRY

Resents Utterances of British Consul at New Orleans.

CALLS HIM A "CHEAP MAN"

Senator Lodge Compares the Incident to the De Lome Letter and Favors Action in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) at the conclusion of routine morning business, rose to a question of personal privilege. He had read a newspaper clipping of an interview with the British Consul at New Orleans. In the course of the interview, the Consul was quoted as saying that the British public was disgusted with the position taken by the American people and some of the Senators in Congress on the subject of the British-Transvaal war. That position was assumed, the Consul was quoted as saying, simply because the American people were mercenary. To-day they were favorable to the Boers because they had achieved a little success; to-morrow they would be just as favorable to the British when they had achieved victory. The Consul considered as particularly bombastic the utterances of certain Senators of the United States, and declared, according to the interview, that when Senator Mason adopted the rôle of a mountebank and encouraged the "half-civilized" people, he did so simply for "show and for votes."

Mr. Mason said the Consul's utterance was scarcely worth attention, except that he was one of the accredited representatives of a great nation to this country.

"It is not the first time," declared Mr. Mason, "that a British diplomat has attempted to run this country. So far as his personal attacks upon me are concerned, I have no concern. They do me honor. The more venomous attacks by the British upon me and those who think like me; the more we are made the subject of British stupidity and assininity, the sooner will all the American people get on the right side of the controversy.

"Cheap men who come to this country in diplomatic or Consular capacity and misquote the utterances of Senators only accentuate the arrogance and cowardice of those people."

Further along Mr. Mason said that, according to the best information obtainable, the people of Scotland, those of Ireland, and 95 per cent. of the people of America were in sympathy with the Boers in their contest with Great Britain.

"I want to say," said Mr. Mason, "I ask for no special defense from the State Department in this matter, for with the help of God, I'll try to take care of myself.

"There is one thing that I should like to inquire about. What has become of the arbitration treaty that was submitted to this Senate? I am told that the United States Government cannot mediate in this war until that treaty has been ratified. If that is so, I want that treaty discovered and ratified so that that barrier against mediation shall be removed."

Mr. Mason then adverted to the resolution of sympathy with the Boers which he had offered early in the session. He urged the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the resolution had been referred, to make a report upon it, in order that a vote might be had upon it. If it was not fair, he urged the committee to make it fair, but he did not want to believe that it was buried in the committee, as the London newspapers had announced the morning after its introduction.

"Don't take that child to the graveyard," urged Mr. Mason. "For I give you notice now that there will be a resurrection of it every day after this week. You'll have a chance to think about it at least once every day unless you go to the cloakrooms while I discuss it."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) regarded the utterance of the British Consul as very serious, "an attack, in fact, upon the character of a United States Senator, and upon the American people."

It seemed to him that, inasmuch as the matter had been brought officially to the attention of the Senate, it ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, so that that committee migh bring it to the attention of the President. He thought it might be a proper ground for the revocation of the British Consul's exequatur, and perhaps it might properly be made a subject of representations to the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. Hoar then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar expressed his regret that Mr. Mason had made his impassioned attack upon a friendly nation. It was quite natural that Mr. Mason's kindly sympathies should be strongly stirred, he said, by the brave Boers struggling against a great empire, but the Senate was a part of the diplomatic power of this Government, and if such utterances were made here, he doubted the efficacy of any offers of mediation that might be made by the United States.

"It does seem to me," said Mr. Hoar, "to be a logical position to assume, I have hoped that the time would come when either mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal should be offered by the Government, or that the position of the American people would be made so clear as to bring about peace. I suppose the attitude of the people of the United States for those of Great Britain is one almost of attachment and love."

Mr. Hoar said that if Great Britain were wrong in the present contest, she was regarded by patriotic people precisely as they would regard their own Government if they were wrong. He did not believe, he said, in the doctrine: "My country, right or wrong," and did not think the people believed in it.

In a brief speech, Mr. Lodge said that about three years ago the Spanish Minister resident in Washington had made an attack on Senators.

"I regarded that attack," said Mr. Lodge, "as highly improper, and I called the attention of the Senate to it.

"Spain was then engaged in pressing the life out of Cuba, but that was not the reason I spoke. I thought the attention of the Senate ought to be called to the subject, because I did not believe the diplomatic or Consular officials had a right to attack Senators in such a manner. I have not changed my opinion now. This is a matter of which we ought to take cognizance. It is no better coming from a British Consul than from a Spanish Minister."

Mr Mason replied briefly, but so vehemently to the points made by Mr. Hoar that Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said: "I do not want to let this occasion pass without entering my protest against the abuse of free speech in the United States Senate."

The matter was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MR. MASON'S ENGLISH CRITIC.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Arthur G. Van Sittart, the British Consul, at this city, whom Senator Mason is desirous of making the subject of a Senate investigation because of his utterances against the American people in general and Senator Mason in particular, is a familiar figure in New Orleans.

He has been Consul here during the past two years, and, it is asserted, is not as popular with many citizens as he might be. His anti-American utterances are not shared, as a rule, by the members of the English colony here, and many of them have openly expressed their disapproval of the course the Consul has pursued.

Not infrequently Mr. Van Sittart has, on street corners and in hotel lobbies, given vent to his views concerning the pro-Boer attitude of some of the American people, and never hesitated to say just what he thought. Senator Mason is his favorite theme.

OPPOSED TO CIVIL PENSIONS.

House Takes Action that Will Kill the Idea, It Is Believed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill for the reorganization and improvement of the Weather Bureau, which includes provision for pensioning disabled and aged employes of the service, received a black eye in the House to-day. The bill was bitterly fought by the opponents of civil pension rolls on account of the life-tenure provision it contained, and it was side-tracked on a test vote by 57 to 73.

Although the Speaker ruled that it remained unfinished business when the House was again in Committee of the Whole, the opponents of the measure believe the action to-day kills it.

SENATOR SCOTT LIKELY TO WIN.

Indications Are that He Will Retain His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The protest against Senator Scott of West Virginia occupying his seat in the Senate will probably be decided soon by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of Senator Scott. The committee decided to-day not to take any more testimony in the case because of its opposition to going behind the action of the State Legislature. Discussion of the general subject to-day indicated not only an early decision, but a decision favorable to Senator Scott.

SENATE ELECTS NEW SECRETARY.

Agreement that Reorganization Will Take Place Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day adopted an order presented by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) deciding to proceed to the election of a Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

This was the second step in the reorganization of the Senate, which has been pending for several weeks. Mr. Allison then, in succession, presented resolutions, first, that Charles G. Bennett of New York be elected Secretary of the Senate, and, second, that Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana be elected Sergeant at Arms.

After an agreement was reached that the officers would not take their places until Feb. 1, the resolutions were adopted without division.

CLARK CASE STILL DRAGS ON.

Witnesses Testify on a Number of Minor Points.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard a number of witnesses on minor points involved in the charges against Senator Clark of Montana. The protestants took occasion during the day to withdraw all intimations against J. K. Toole, who withdrew from the Montana contest for United States Senator under circumstances which the protestants at first were inclined to consider suspiciously favorable to Mr. Clark.

The prosecution also declined during the day to put two witnesses on the stand who had been summoned at their instance, because the men had talked unsatisfactorily since their arrival in Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The transfer Jan. 3 of Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Second Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16 1899, and his assignment to the Seventh Cavalry, is announced by the Secretary of War. Lieut. Oliver will report to his regimental commander for assignment to a troop.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instructions. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Navy.

A. E. Culver is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from June 4, 1899.

J. H. Sears is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from March 29, 1899.

H. T. Mayo is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from June 11, 1899.

William H. Buck is promoted to Lieutenant from March 25, 1899.

George W. Williams is promoted to Lieutenant from March 29, 1899.

P. V. Mohun is promoted to Paymaster from Sept. 15, 1899.

M. M. Taylor is promoted to Lieutenant from June 2, 1899.

H. S. Ritter is promoted to Lieutenant from June 4, 1899.

George E. Ide is promoted to Captain from March 25, 1899.

George M. Book is promoted to Captain from March 29, 1899, and will wait orders.

Thomas Perry is promoted to Captain from June 11, 1899.

J. R. Briggs is promoted to Commander from Oct. 10, 1899, and will wait orders.

J. S. Ogden is promoted to Commander from June 11, 1899.

William Braunersreuther is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 2, 1899.

C. J. Boush is promoted to Lieutenant Commander from March 25, 1899.

Ensign William P. Scott is ordered to temporary duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 1, and to duty in connection with electrical plant of Kentucky Feb. 28.

Lieut. Commander V. L. Cottman will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Benjamin Tappan will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. N. Wood will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Detroit left Key West yesterday for Cartagena.

The Castine has left Hongkong for Nagasaki.

The Vixen has arrived at Key West.

The Essex has arrived at St. Kitts.

The revenue cutter Manning has arrived at Bahia, Brazil.

The South Atlantic Squadron sailed to-day from Ensenada for Montevideo.

Admiral Farquhar at Caracas.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 29.—President Castro received Admiral Farquhar and his staff to-day. Later there was a garden party and a reception at the American Legation in honor of the officers of the flagship New York and gunboat Machias. F. B. Loomis, the United States Minister, will take President Castro and his Cabinet to visit the American fleet to-morrow.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Aside from the advantages of the incomparable prices we feel sure that an inspection of our two immense floors, laden with all that is new and beautiful in up-to-date furniture, will amply repay the visitor with suggestions, ideas and enjoyments.

The exhibition rooms are unique in themselves; for instance, a full, elegantly furnished flat on the third floor—on the fourth floor a new suite of rooms suggesting appropriate and pretty furnishings for the Summer cottage or home.

Our display of parlor furniture is particularly a notable one, probably the most magnificent in extent and worthiness that has ever been shown.

One week and the discount 25% to 50% on everything in our whole collection.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Persons Interested in Metropolitan in the Debt Syndicate—Bonus Note Issues.

A number of diverse reports were published in Wall Street yesterday relative to the taking of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt of $17,000,000. One of these was to the effect that Metropolitan interests were coming in to the Third Avenue on the basis of an exchange of one share of the former corporation's stock for two shares of that of the latter. This was emphatically discredited both by Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue, and by a representative of the Metropolitan.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. admitted that some persons interested in the Metropolitan were also interested in the syndicate to take up the Third Avenue debt, but only in their capacity as private individuals. He denied that the syndicate was interested in bearing the stock. "On the contrary," said he, "it is to our interests to see it rise in market value."

A prominent Director of the Third Avenue surface line made this official statement in regard to the arrangements with the syndicate: "We are to get from the syndicate money to pay the floating debt and additional money to effect needed improvements. It will all be paid for by the issuance of three-year interest-bearing notes of the company. The notes so issued, in return for the money we want over and above the equivalent of the floating debt, in other words, in return for money which may be needed for improvements, will carry with them a bonus in the option of subscribing at par to an equal amount of the new treasury stock of the company when it shall be issued. The notes, on the other hand, simply issued to pay off the floating debt, will not carry with them such an investment privilege."

"Is the interest on these three-year notes of the company as high as 6 per cent.?" this Director was asked.

"Oh, I don't know," said he. "That is a matter still under discussion."

The experts are still hard at work on the company's books, which are said to be in rather a complicated condition.

LOCAL GAS SITUATION.

Dissatisfied Consolidated Stockholders Turn to Mr. Lamb.

George E. Lamb, who has been preparing papers on behalf of some Consolidated Gas Company stockholders with a view to setting aside the election at the company's last annual meeting, said last night that he expected to serve the papers to-day and take his case into court five days afterward.

Mr. Lamb represents a much larger interest than was at first supposed. He held proxies for 8,000 shares at the meeting and has been getting more proxies through the mails ever since. He got proxies from three additional stockholders yesterday. Besides this interest there is that of persons who were present at the meeting with him, which he says is still larger. So that it is estimated that he must represent in one way or another not much short of 20,000 shares.

The protective committee of the Standard Gas Light Company, which now controls more than a majority of the stock of that corporation, met in the office of President Carter of the Bank of the Republic yesterday. They did not transact business of a radical nature at this meeting. They feel confident of the outlook at present.

Mr. Tappen's Birthday Anniversary.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, celebrated his seventy-first birthday anniversary yesterday and received the congratulations of his numerous friends in the banking district. Mr. Tappen enjoys the distinction of being the dean of New York's bank Presidents.

Miss Gould's Gift to Berea College.

At the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary, held in the Hotel St. Denis yesterday afternoon, it was announced that Miss Helen M. Gould had contributed $5,000 toward the five-hundred-thousand-dollar fund now being raised for the establishment of Berea College, in Kentucky.

Georgetown and Western Sold.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 29.—The reported sale of the Georgetown and Western Railroad to the syndicate which controls the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company of this city is confirmed to-day by Mr. Freeman, one of the Directors. The company has been reorganized, with Charles R. Flint of New York as President, and the road will be rapidly put in first-class condition.

Coal Trust Opponents' Road.

The State Railroad Commission will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning to consider the application for the construction of a railroad from Kingston to Port Jervis and thence to Lackawaxen. This is the road decided upon by the independent coal producers of Pennsylvania and other States to enable them to more successfully compete with the members of the Coal Trust.

OVERDUE STEAMERS GET IN.

Nothing Heard, However, from the State of Nebraska and Ethiopia.

The heavy gales and rough seas that have prevailed during the last few days have delayed even the fastest liners, and as for the slow-going steamers, they are all several days late. The steamer which is the longest overdue is the State of Nebraska of the Allan State Line, which left Glasgow on Jan. 11, and for which relatives and friends of passengers on board have been anxiously looking for nearly a week. Nothing has yet been heard of her since she sailed from port, but at the office of the company it was said no apprehensions whatever were felt about her, as she is a slow boat.

Another liner that is overdue is the Ethiopia of the Anchor Line. She left Glasgow on Jan. 12, and was due in New York on Jan. 22. She has eighty passengers. Friends of those on board made inquiries about the boat at the office of Henderson Brothers, the agents, in person, by telephone, and by telegraph during the day, and they were all told that the company had no fears whatever for her safety.

The French liner La Normandie, which arrived last evening, over twenty-four hours late, had to force her way through variable gales and heavy head seas. She left Havre on the 20th, and when out

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THE BRITISH FAILURE.

Nothing could be more complete and sweeping than the admission by The London Times of the total failure of the British campaign against the Boers. Such an admission from that source is especially significant. Its significance proceeds not only from the peculiar position of The Times, which, in spite of all its mistakes, has managed to hold a more representative position than that of any other British newspaper. It proceeds from the fact that The Times is more responsible than any other British newspaper for the position in which the British Empire finds itself, a position far more humiliating than it has occupied before within the memory of man. Throughout all this South African imbroglio the voice of The Times has been still for war. Of wiles more inexpert it knew not. It has been so very much in favor of crushing the Boers that it has converted itself, according to the accusation of other British journals, into the personal organ of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, than whom no other British politician can be more offensive, in a general way, to the constituency for which The Times normally speaks, and its spokesmanship of which constitutes its unique authority.

When The Times owns that the British campaign has completely and decisively failed, the confession may safely be accepted. When The Times refers to the impendency of a catastrophe "without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown," it evidently means the surrender of Ladysmith. And all the news indicates that Ladysmith is to be abandoned to its fate. Indeed, it must be. The efforts to relieve it have distorted and spoiled the British plan of campaign. And they have decisively failed. The original plan of campaign was apparently to take the routes from Port Elizabeth and East London, which lead northward, to and through the Orange Free State, to the South African Republic. It was deviated from by the assumed necessity of repelling the invasion of Natal and afterward by the sentimental and patriotic necessity of relieving the garrisons of Kimberley, a hundred miles to the westward of the direct line of invasion, and of Ladysmith, two hundred miles to the eastward. On neither flank have the British operations come to anything. Ladysmith seems to be given up for lost. If Kimberley is not as frankly abandoned, that is probably only because it has been "relegated to the second plane" in public interest by the operations on the Tugela. The loss of either place would be most disastrous. The loss of both would be a blow from which British prestige would not recover in our time.

Doubtless there are important military lessons to be learned from the lost campaign, whether or not they will be learned in time to do the British any good. It is doubtless true, as Continental critics assert, that British tactics are antiquated, and that when employed against an enemy armed with modern weapons, and skilled in their use, they are even murderous. The "individual initiative" which the foreign critics admired in our own regulars at Santiago is of increasing importance with the improvement in the range of rifles, and with the open order which that improvement has compelled everywhere but in England. But quite as important a moral is the advantage of the defensive in modern warfare. This is not shown by the Boers alone. The garrisons of Kimberley and Ladysmith have illustrated it as well as the obstinate resistance of the Boers along the banks of the Tugela. Doubtless the Boers are not as well drilled for offensive work as the British. And they are so inferior in numbers that their Generals can run no risks, and must husband their human resources much more carefully. At the same time, when offensive action is clearly necessary, the Boers show to as good advantage as their enemies. The recapture of Spion Kop was as gallant a feat of arms as its capture. Doubtless the general conclusion from the campaign is that the Boers are more modern fighters than the British, and that it is to this they owe their success. It is to be expected that this lesson will be learned and laid to heart in England and applied, even to the revolution in the aristocratic composition of the British Army, for which Great Britain has already paid so dearly and for which she is likely to pay more dearly still.

Nor is it to be expected that there will not be important political as well as military lessons to be drawn from this tragical and costly campaign. The scapegoats thus far selected by the Opposition press seem to be very ill-selected. Poor Lord LANSDOWNE, poor Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, poor Lord WOLSELEY—it would be an undiscriminating whale that would accept any one of these, or all three, as a satisfactory and eligible Jonah. It seems that there is as yet no dissent from the proposition that the war shall be pushed to a successful conclusion. It is likely that feeling will continue to prevail unless some of the foreign complications which the present predicament of England absolutely invites should call public attention to something of more national urgency even than the subjugation or extirpation of half a million pastoral and backward people in South Africa. But at the same time it is human nature that there should be a much larger number of Englishmen asking themselves whether the war was really necessary, in the light of the defeats of the British Army and the definitive loss of the first campaign, than were asking themselves that question six months ago, when no Englishman doubted that the result of making war would be a triumphal march from the sea to Pretoria. As soon as Englishmen begin a searching of hearts upon that subject, such solemn warnings as those of FREDERIC HARRISON and JOHN MORLEY will take on a new and deeper significance in the light of the event. Such Englishmen will be moved to conclude that the man who is chiefly responsible for such a national humiliation as no living Englishman can recall is the man who conducted what he called "the negotiations," and what Mr. HARRISON called "the efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance." The Minister for the Colonies is the man who forced on the war, in the confidence that it would be short, easy, and triumphant. He is the appropriate victim, now that it has turned out to be of undeterminable length, difficult enough to tax the resources of the empire, even without complications which may not be escaped, and has thus far brought to England nothing but defeat and shame.

SCHOOL REFORMS.

The school bills which come up this afternoon before the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly deserve serious consideration.

The Ford bill provides that the amount appropriated for salaries for the teachers and supervising force of the schools shall not be less than an amount equivalent to four mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of city property, and that the amount of money to be appropriated in any year to each borough shall be fixed by law at a minimum of $600 per teacher, and not be left, as at present, largely to the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The effect of this bill will be to make the Department of Education less dependent on the Board of Estimate by fixing the gross amount of the salary fund, and by insuring for each teacher in the system a bare living at least. Such provisions mark progress in the management of the schools and should be quickly adopted by the Legislature.

The Elsberg bill provides for greater power in the Board of Education and less in the Borough Boards. The present system is impossible. Whether its want of success comes from the incompetency of the school officials who administer the law, or from the inefficiency of the machinery itself, it is difficult to say with confidence. But no one doubts that the work of the schools is seriously hampered by the system, and few doubt that the entire system should be changed. Senator FORD and Senator ELSBERG deserve commendation for the work they are doing in this field.

Senator MARSHALL'S bill is a step distinctly backward. It seeks to return to the old system of separate boards in vogue before the consolidation, and to give to the Board of Estimate too intimate authority over school matters. New York is one city now, and it is a mistaken policy to maintain lines of division in providing for the performance of municipal functions in which all parts have a common, not a separate, interest.

BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

The Populists need not have the slightest fear that BRYAN will desert them. He is flesh of their flesh and can no more shake off their wild principles than he can reason rightly or talk little or do any other thing that nature has made impossible for him.

If he could he would not. The Populists are the only convinced and trustworthy supporters of Bryanite ideas. No Democrat attached to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy can be a very firm or enthusiastic advocate of the doctrines of BRYAN. The party organization was seized upon in 1896 by men who professed to be Democrats, but were Populists by belief and association. They have kept their grip on it ever since, and they control it to-day. They also control BRYAN, and they will neither permit any other candidate to be nominated by the Democratic convention, nor will they permit BRYAN to discard or subordinate any of the cardinal principles of Populism.

Those Populists, therefore, who have lately expressed some concern lest BRYAN might be persuaded to make a bid for Eastern votes by dissembling or dropping some of the more dangerous doctrines of their party are evidently not in the confidence of the chief men of the tribe. Nor is it in any way material whether the Populists nominate him first and leave the Democrats the privilege of "indorsing" a candidate already in the field, or take him from the Democrats and "indorse" him at their convention. Some of them have been discussing this question with an appearance of anxiety, as though it were important. The Democracy in its present degraded estate is too near Populism and too deficient in self-respect to be at all particular whether it gets its candidate by original nomination or at second hand.

In 1896, 245,000 votes were cast for BRYAN and WATSON. This represents the middle-of-the-road, extreme, and unconditional Populists who would not make the concession to respectability involved in voting for SEWALL of Maine for Vice President. BRYAN would of course lose all these votes if he should waver in his devotion to the doctrines of the Omaha and Chicago platforms. But the vast majority of the voters of Populist inclinations must have cast their votes for the regular Chicago ticket, BRYAN and SEWALL. Those unnumbered multitudes in all the States where crazy delusions flourish would also drop BRYAN if he should weaken or seem to weaken in his loyalty to the cause they serve. Add to these the really convinced believers in 16 to 1, and there appears a total of so many hundred thousand voters that BRYAN'S candidacy and his hopes would be instantly blasted should these men withdraw from him and put up a true-blue Populist and fiat-money ticket.

It is preposterous, therefore, for Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN and other perplexed gentlemen casting about for political standing and recognition to argue that anti-imperialism or any other new issue can be forced to the front in the Bryan campaign, leaving free silver and Socialism out of sight and out of the thoughts of the people in the far background. As the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year, W. J. BRYAN will profess and preach Populist doctrines as the foundation principles of his candidacy. He will talk anti-imperialism more or less in order to give renegade sound-money Democrats some decent pretext for supporting him. But that, like the anti-trust issue, will stand only in the relation of an outer adornment to the deep structural articles of faith that constitute the essentials of Bryanism.

INJUSTICE IN NAVY RETIREMENT.

There are in Washington a number of old men, (if men from sixty-three years of age up into the seventies may be called "old,") all of them officers of the navy, who have had forty and more years of honorable service, and every one of whom had served throughout the civil war "creditably," and who, because they were retired before March 3, 1899, when the Navy Personnel act went into operation, find themselves, one and all, invidiously discriminated against in favor of their former juniors and successors who did not happen to retire until after March 3, 1899.

The evils of hasty legislation in the closing hours of a session of Congress, when conference committees are the expedients by which bills are rushed through and amended by incongruous provisions without due consideration, were notable in the instance of this Navy Personnel bill. It aimed to harmonize conflicting interests and benefit the whole navy. It has been the unintentional means of grievously wronging every officer of the civil war, however eminent and honorable his record, who had the misfortune to become sixty-two years of age prior to March 3, 1899.

This anomalous condition has resulted from a provision in the bill that officers hereafter retired who creditably served in the civil war shall have the rank and pay of the next higher grade; a disconnected provision, appended in conference to another section, preventing the increase of pay of any officer already retired. While the manifest intent of this legislation was to reward the comparatively few civil war officers who still remained on the active list, it was overlooked that in elevating them to the next higher grade, (Rear Admiral,) the practical effect was to put them in rank and pay above their former seniors, who had served throughout the civil war and who were thus indirectly but actually degraded—passed over by recordless men who but entered the navy in the last days of the civil war.

When the attention of members of the naval committees was called to this unfortunate consequence of their legislation they frankly declared that they had never thought of this and certainly never intended to abase veterans like FRANKLIN, LUCE, BENHAM, GEORGE BROWN, WALKER, RAMSAY, ERBEN, and their worthy comrades of the staff, and that they would be prompt to rectify the wrong. It is to be hoped that Congress will speedily undo its inconsiderate and hasty work of March 3, 1899.

"UNBALANCED BIDS."

"Unbalanced bids" are familiar enough to contractors and to those having to deal with public works, but the term may not be understood by many readers who have noted the importance given to the remedy for this mischievous practice in the report of the Canal Committee, which has attracted such wide attention.

In a general way these bids may be said to be bids at high prices for items stated as of small amount in a contract and of low prices for items stated to be of large amount, the total being thus brought low enough to secure the job. When the work is actually done, it is found that there is a large amount of the high-priced items and vice versa, and the cost to the State and profit to the contractor are increased in proportion. This may result from the mistake of the engineers in charge of the work, who make the estimates of quantities, or from their connivance. It has been a favorite plan of swindling the public, and the Canal Committee devoted a good deal of time and labor to the study of a remedy.

Let us suppose that there is a job of excavation necessary. The engineers report that 100,000 yards of material will have to be removed and that of this 90,000 will be earth and 10,000 rock. One contractor, with no knowledge beyond this estimate, offers to do the work at 30 cents per yard for the earth and $1.60 for the rock. The total will be $43,000. Another contractor, with special knowledge, and possibly a tip from the engineer, bids 25 cents for the earth and $2 for the rock. His total is $42,500, and being the lowest, he gets the contract at those rates. When the work comes to be done, it is found that there are only 30,000 yards of earth and 70,000 yards of rock. The successful bidder gets for his work at the accepted rates $147,500, while the other would have done the same work at $121,000. The State loses the difference.

The plan proposed by the Canal Committee is one that has long been in use in the public works of France. In place of asking for bids for the total as estimated by the engineers, bids are asked for for the unit of each kind of work without regard to the quantity. In order to give a basis of calculation for bidders, the cost of each unit, under the circumstances of the job, is to be estimated first by the local engineer and then approved by the State Engineer, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Canal Board. The contractors are then invited to offer a discount or a premium on the prices thus estimated, and the one that offers the greatest discount or the lowest premium secures the contract. The plan has worked admirably in France for a long time, and would doubtless work equally well here. The committee have so much confidence in it that they urge that its adoption be made the condition precedent to the legislation authorizing the enterprise that they recommend.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not infrequently in the past Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has written about America and the Americans in a way that justified the suspicion of an intention on his part to perpetuate as long as possible every remnant of hostility between the United States and England, and, if he could, to arouse new animosities. In all or most of these attacks upon our motives and our morals, however, those of us who would could take a charitable view of the professor's course, grant him the full license of the foreign critic, and assume that he had innocently misinterpreted rather than willfully misstated the facts as he saw them. Such leniency is not deserved by Prof. SMITH, now that he has chosen to make in a London paper the monstrous statements in regard to the Maine which we republished yesterday. "Few things are more certain," wrote the professor, "than that the Maine was blown up by the ignition of coal in her bunkers." Now, the nature of the fate that overtook the Maine is not a matter of opinion. Every man alive who has examined the wreck in Havana Harbor is absolutely sure that she was sunk by an exterior and not by an interior explosion, while every other man alive has had an opportunity to inform himself on the subject as well as if he had made such an examination. Prof. SMITH either has so informed himself, in which case he has presented as facts what he knows are falsehoods, or he has not so informed himself and speaks of what he knows nothing with an assurance which his voluntary ignorance transmutes into reckless malice. Another sentence in his letter reads: "Nothing is more certain than that the Maine was not blown up by the Spaniards." This, though less important, is also unpardonable. No American of official or other responsibility ever laid the great crime at the doors of "the Spaniards," giving that phrase its ordinary significance, and whatever some of us may suspect in respect to unknown individual Spaniards supplies no basis at all for the Toronto man's insinuation. Englishmen need not worry about the pain they have inflicted by applying the name of our lost battleship to their floating hospital. The word recalls a great sorrow, but connected with it in American minds is no taint of wrongdoing, of false accusation, or of disgrace. That can never again be said of the name Goldwin Smith.

—Certain remarks recently put in print by M. EDOUARD NAVILLE, an eminent Swiss writer on political and economic subjects, should be of some interest to the curious little groups in New York and elsewhere who are just now laboring with such pathetic industry to convince themselves and others that the cause of the Boers is the same as that which inspired the patriotic devotion of the founders of our own Nation. M. NAVILLE begins by admitting that in a contest between a great monarchy and two small republics, the sympathy of Switzerland would concentrate by instinct on the weaker side, but he hastens to add that the wisdom of doing this depends on whether or not the Boers are the exponents of a righteous policy. Study of their history convinces him that they are not. The fight of the Transvaal, he says, "is not for the sake of its autonomy, which England would willingly respect; it is not for the sake of freedom—a thing alien to its institutions, and yet more so to its Government; it is for neither of these principles that the Transvaal rushes into a war which must ruin her. It is that she may retain a despotic ascendency over the Uitlanders and the pecuniary advantages attached to it. In a word, it is mainly a question of money. We cannot, therefore, concede that the Transvaal is on a par with our own forefathers or with the Montenegrins." This statement of the case cannot be expected to have any weight with those whose love of the Boers is merely an allotrope of hatred for England, but its truth and force will be recognized by everybody else, and with especial ease by those familiar enough with history to know that nations are not always to be judged by the names they give to their rulers, and that democratic principles may flourish in an empire and wither in a republic, according to the character of the people living in each.

—There is good reason for doubting the efficacy of such attacks on "Christian Science" as that which the Rev. Dr. W. S. CROWE made from the pulpit of the Church of the Eternal Hope on Sunday. Calm philosophical arguments are well enough in their way, but of what possible use is it to point out the logical absurdities of a system the followers of which long ago left logic far behind and are proud of the abandonment? The people ready to admit Dr. CROWE'S premises and competent to judge the legitimacy of his conclusions are little likely to be misled by the preposterous claims of the Eddy woman and her book agents. What they need is to have their attention called again and again to the fact that every community in which this delusion gains a foothold is seriously endangered in life and property. Each exponent of faith healing is always a potential, and often an actual, centre of infection, not only to believers in the wretched cult, but to all whom they meet in business or society or even pass on the street. This is far from generally realized at present, and to make it so is vastly more practical work than is the expression of gentle regret that the so-called scientists should drown their spoonful of truth in oceans of falsehood.

—So the Government, through the Post Office Department, has decided to make an elaborate campaign against the dealers in "green goods." Well, they are a bad lot, beyond question, and, whatever happens to them, will get no more than they deserve, but somehow one cannot help wondering if it is worth while to single out for special assault rascals who prey only upon other rascals, when there are so many rascals whose chosen and almost invariable victims are honest men. No respectable citizen ever was or ever will be deprived of a penny by members of the "green goods" fraternity, and if the latter are forced into other lines of criminal activity the chances are that they will become more rather than less dangerous to such of us as are not tempted by offers of counterfeit money. It may be that the only way to stop the "green goods" business is to offer immunity to those who try to buy bad money, but it's certainly an expensive remedy, and will put an end to a deplorable but very effective means of inflicting rude justice.

THE OUTLANDERS AND THE WAR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extraordinary display of force by the two Boer republics is the more astounding when we consider their resources in men. The white population, according to The Statesman's Year Book of the South African Republic in 1884, was 50,000, of which 40,000 are stated as of Dutch descent. In 1887 the relative figures are 60,000 and 45,000. The Orange Free State in 1880 numbered 61,022, and in 1890, 77,716. Up to 1887 immigration had played no mentionable part in the population of the Transvaal. The increase had been mainly in the natural way in both republics. In the ten years from 1880 to 1890 it amounted to 27.30 per cent., or 2.73 per cent. per annum, while in the Orange Free State this ratio represents the general increase pretty nearly up to a recent date. In the South African Republic it has become of vastly greater proportions. But we cannot accept a larger ratio from births for the Transvaal than what is established for the Orange Free State, as the people of both lead the same kind of life, i. e., an agricultural-pastoral one. It is a population thinly spread over an immense territory. Accepting, then, 2.73 per cent. as the rate of increase of the native white population for both republics from the dates stated, we have by 1899 the figure of 96,756 for the Orange Free State and of 79,770 for the Transvaal Republic, a total of 176,466. This is the extreme figure of what could be called "Boer" in the most liberal construction of the term. The number comprises men, women, and children. If every male from the age of twenty to forty-five were in the field the whole number could be no more than 34,410. It would comprise the weak and the cripple. I arrive at this figure by taking the United States census of 1890 as a guide, where the proportion of these age classes to the total population is as sixteen to sixty-two, or 19½ per cent. It is scarcely possible that the entire strength of native Boers can be drawn, or, if collected, for emergency, kept permanently in the field. That more than 25,000 men can be placed at any one time out of a population of this number is more than conjectural.

But there is another problem to solve, the problem growing out of the extra population of the Transvaal. This population takes its beginning in 1887, the time of the rise of the gold fever. An incomplete census taken in 1896 places the entire white population at 245,397, of which there were 137,947 men and 107,450 women. The State Almanack for 1898 gives the white population as 345,397. On the same basis, however, this larger number would represent 194,000 males. The entire male population of Boers in this number would be 40,000, and leave 154,000 males of all ages as of origin other than Boer. This part, deriving its origin from immigration since 1887, consists in the main of men in the prime of life. We have been told that England was forced into an attitude that brought on this war by the oppression exercised by the Boers on the Outlanders. If this be true, then the feat is performed by the Boers of not alone successfully opposing a British force four times their number, but of holding in check an oppressed population of the proportion of five able-bodied men to one of their own. Or is this story of oppression a myth? The fact that the Outlander does not rise to the situation and assist his would-be deliverers is strong confirmation of the assertion from authoritative sources that his position in the past has been a satisfactory one. If the Boers had in their ranks anything near the 100,000 men they are credited with, the difference would have to come for the greater part from the Outlanders. The disparity between 30,000 and 100,000 could not possibly be filled to any appreciable extent by Dutch sympathizers from Natal or Cape Colony. British surveillance would be an impediment if no other existed.

But leaving this question open, the fact that there is no effort on the part of the Outlanders to assist their British deliverers in itself supplies sufficient cause for reflection to the sober mind of Great Britain. The above statement of the numerical differences in the two sets of population shows that a few years of statesmanlike waiting would have given England's colonial policy undisputed sway. That the Chamberlains and the Rhodeses have bungled the matter is no reason why England should persist in a course that, even victory gained, will have exhausted her to a point at which her enemies wish to see her. Whatever her errors, she stands as an impediment against the robber propensities of other Governments, none of whom is worthy or able to fill her place, and all see their chance in her exhaustion.

J. SCHOENHOF.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

"A FAIRLY CONTENTED WOMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give me a little space to say a few words for some women. There are many kinds of us, but from a few articles which you have published lately one could gather the idea that we are all of a sort for which many of us have deep dislike, not to use any stronger expression. The report in this morning's issue of some club members who are indignant and insulted because they were given the chance to expose misdemeanors and annoyances in the place where such exposure might do most good, roused my ire to the speaking-out point. If those ladies had grounds for their complaints, why are they afraid to carry them to the place where they may be rebuked or remedied; and if they did not have just grounds for complaints, why did they do so much talking?

Another thing is the bank question. I have been a depositor in several of our city banks. Never, I regret to have to say, anything but a very, very small one, and I have never received anything but the most reasonable kind of treatment. Of course, I do not expect from a man who sees before him a line of impatient people all in a hurry to be served, the Chesterfieldian courtesy that I would look for from a partner in a cotillion, but I do look to be treated as a lady, and till now have never been disappointed, not even when I indorse my checks on the wrong end, and, as once did occur, mail a check to Boston with an error in the signature. Just at present I carry an account at a bank, probably as small a one as they have, and I feel sure that I will not be contradicted when I say that the treatment received there is uniformly businesslike and polite.

Having read so much of women's complaints of impolite, unjust, and unreasonable treatment, I felt that I must raise up my pen to try to tell that there are some women who are fortunate enough to be in the way when polite, just, and reasonable treatment is being dealt out.

A FAIRLY CONTENTED WOMAN.
New York Jan. 26, 1900.

OZONING CAR PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Setting aside all questions as to the rights of car passengers, it is difficult to understand as a business proposition why the conductors are directed to keep open windows in the cars during all kinds of weather. Frozen passengers must succumb to sickness or death, or, escaping that result, at least protect themselves by finding more comfortable means of conveyance.

During the last cold snap the serious though laughable scene was presented of the conductor of a Madison Avenue car repeatedly rushing into the car to open windows which several very respectable looking passengers kept jumping from their seats to close as often as reopened by the conductor, who insisted that his orders were to keep them open and that he intended doing so at all hazards, even if it took all his time, which it then did, to the evident loss of divers uncollected fares to the company and greatly increased danger to passengers entering and stepping from the cars. For a time the scene was riotous.

Yesterday morning the temperature of a Broadway car was reduced considerably below the freezing point by the cold wind which entered through no less than six open attic windows. Several passengers vacated their seats to stand so as to keep moderately warm. The conductor of this car stated to an expostulating passenger that the inspectors along the line reported conductors who failed to keep open windows and explained also that it was left to the conductor's judgment as to how many of them should be opened, and added with an expression of grim humor that he thought "ozoning" the passengers would do them good, and that he therefore opened six windows.

Health ordinances require the proper heating of the cars, and it is a painful commentary on those whose duty it is to enforce such regulations that any employes of the companies, whether of high or low degree, should be permitted to evade the law by letting in through open windows a score times more cold wind than sufficient to countervail the decrepit heating appliances.

A. NICKEL.
New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

AGUINALDO'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date you reprint from The Springfield Republican a statement from Aguinaldo. It hardly seems possible that an intelligent American could read the first article of that statement and not conclude the writer incapacitated for any participation in the government of any people. The article makes Aguinaldo say:

"After a year's fighting I pitched my camp in the wild and unknown range of Blak-na-bato, where, toward the end of May, 1897, I established the Republican Government of the Philippines, and where, on the 14th of December, 1897, I concluded a treaty of peace with Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno on the following terms: Firstly—I was to be free to live abroad with the companions who were willing to follow me, and in Hongkong, which I had decided on as a place of residence, the payment of $800,000 indemnification money was to be made in three installments—$400,000 on receipt of all the arms that were in Blak-na-bato, $200,000 when the number of arms delivered up should amount to 800, and the remaining $200,000 on the total number of the same reaching 1,000."

Did The Springfield Republican stop to analyze this statement before they published it? I think not, or they would not have presented it hoping thereby to strengthen a sentiment for Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo cuts a fine figure in this pose as a patriot. He established his "republican" Government in a "wild and unknown range" as robbers are wont to establish their strongholds, and not among men of where there were people to be protected by legal regulations exercised by wholesome-minded officials. His next step was to bargain for $800,000 to abandon his "republican" Government and people to the fate the Spaniards might elect, himself "to be free to live abroad," in orther words, accept banishment from his country and people. He gave up his "established republican" Government pretty easily, and showed in the manner of his act that all he cared for his people, or any people, was to betray and abandon them for money. When he ordered his soldiers to fire upon the American troops he probably had in view a like "patriotic" act. Thus we see this brigand dealer in the blood of the fellows of his race posing as a lover of liberty and seeking it for his tribe. Without mentioning the many evidences that the idea of liberty with this treacherous Malay is "obey me or die," there is enough in this first article of Aguinaldo's statement to show the utter insincerity of the man and the utter inability and unfitness of his race to govern themselves.

Yet we behold the senior Senator from Massachusetts including Aguinaldo in the same category as Washington, the would-be President from Nebraska hoping to ride into the White House on a wave of Aguinaldo's patriotism, and hundreds of our public speakers and newspapers teaching our people that this system of Hispano-Malay treachery and bribery is the ideal political virtue, and the sort our forefathers taught, and upon which they founded our great Nation.

L. A. PEASE.
New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

AID TO INDIGENT VETERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 16 you published a communication signed "Veteran of the Civil War" regarding the allowing of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to distribute public moneys for the relief of their indigent members. Your correspondent refers to veterans outside of Grand Army posts, and I presume he is one of them. The fact of their being outside the posts is largely due to their lack of the necessary qualification for membership therein. The distribution of relief by Grand Army posts is not a charity, but a slight return for the incalculable services rendered by those grand old heroes to the country in the darkest period of its existence, and is only given to those rendered prematurely disabled by the hardships they had to endure. Your correspondent evidently does not understand the method of distributing this relief, for he has overlooked a very important factor in the distribution, viz.: the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. No one familiar with honest veterans of the civil war has ever accused them of begging, and it is to a great extent only by the earnest efforts of these noble women that the needs of the disabled veterans (and not only the members of Grand Army posts) are discovered. It is then, after investigation by the Relief Committee, that the funds are paid out, and the report of the Relief Committee is verified by their oaths. The award is far more worthy than many to various institutions in the city for the payment of large salaries to their too numerous officials. VETERANI FILIUS.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

THE PALISADES PARK MOVEMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in your issue of Jan. 20 that there is in the Legislature a bill that provides for preserving the Palisades as a park. When such a proposition is before us, one naturally asks how much is such a park a necessity. To answer this completely one must get a little away from the persistent needs of the hour and realize that the people at large do not foresee the requirements of the future, and that when a popular demand comes for more park room it is already too late to acquire such parks except at an enormous expense. It was due to the energy of a few prophetic minds that labored unceasingly and preceded popular demand that we have now our Central Park.

Every citizen in New York is grateful for their farseeing wisdom. A city grows on the side of least resistance, and heretofore the Hudson River has kept in check the growth on the Jersey shore. As communication becomes better and accelerated by a bridge this will cease to be so much of a barrier, and then it will be too late to acquire the Palisades for a park. The fact that much of the Palisades is in New Jersey should not be considered as an obstacle, for its proximity will always keep a park there under the control of New Yorkers and for the benefit of its citizens. In fact, its water accessibility will make it adjacent to every part of New York City as no other park can be.

If the legislators are listening for the popular demand, let me speak for the millions yet unborn who will call them blessed for having the wisdom of foresight in acquiring this piece of ground for a nominal price, which can now be done and which the present bill provides for. We have already one of the grandest parkways in the world in our Riverside. Great as that is, it will be in the second place when Palisade Park is developed, and then New York may lay claim to being one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Every citizen should be interested in adding this to the health-giving resources of the city.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN.
New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the comments of all the English newspapers without exception it would seem that the British are exceedingly prejudiced in favor of courage. They tell of how the officers, disdaining cover, were killed; how the men charged through an open space in a storm of lead, and how the Boers kept themselves hidden. The substance of their almost unconscious opinion is that it is better to be courageous than intelligent, and that by this rule the Boers should be in honor bound to show themselves so that they might be properly shot "like men"—no matter if they should all be killed and lose the war—the thing is to be too proud to hide, though you may not be too proud to boast or too proud to kill your fellowman.

Now, why, in this age of science, courage should be placed above intelligence does not appear, unless it be that heredity is concerned. It would seem to the sober-minded that, instead of affording opportunities for the Victoria Cross, it would be better to avoid them by practicing good strategy, for strategy consists, after all, in threatening and in playing for position rather than in striking. A maxim might possibly be made to the effect that the more strategy the less blood. It is conceivable that war might be so waged that it would consist of a series of manoeuvres whereby at length, with little loss of life, the defeated acknowledges checkmate.

English pride has kept the nation from studying the Continental war methods, and, as always, they have relied on British pluck, tenacity, and the supposed general superiority of the English over other nations. Pride has made them believe themselves perfect; prejudice against things foreign has so insulated their army that it is now actually antiquated and worthy of the days of George III. Might the same not be partly true of their navy?

So, what between ranking courage above intelligence, acting as though the science of war (unlike other sciences) remains stationary, and believing that tenacity will at length answer their purpose—the outlook for Britain is not bright.

Bulldog tenacity forms part of their creed; if they substituted scientific tenacity in "finding the way round" all might be well, but to keep on and on with the same old methods on the same old beaten track means annihilation. I believe that pride and prejudice in their widest sense are the fundamental deterrents to British success.

E. H. F.

The Dewey Arch Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an argument against erecting the permanent Dewey arch on the site of the temporary one which I have not yet seen advanced. This is the probability—it may fairly be considered a certainty—that the skyline above it, on the north side, would be turned immediately to advertising account. At present the huge advertisement extending along the top of the building in Twenty-fifth Street that runs from Broadway to Fifth Avenue is hidden from the view of any one approaching that point via Broadway; but if the arch were to become a fixture, a framework would speedily be erected on the roof of that building sufficiently high to expose this or some other business card above the top of the arch. This, of course, would absolutely destroy the artistic effect of the monument. The owner of the building, for the sake of keeping the arch in his neighborhood, might bind himself and future owners not to allow such an erection; but the value of a guarantee of this sort is not always to be depended on. This seems to me a strong argument against making the present site a permanent one.

JOSEPH B GILDER.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

The Revival Movement in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have from time to time given much space to the revival movement in Brooklyn. Is it not space and time lost? Is not the whole movement most unfortunate both for the Church and society? Has not the movement been one of confusion, contention, and disagreement from the very beginning? Was it not a mistake to bring Dr. L. G. Broughton here? He uses everything but brotherly love, wisdom, and discretion. He calls our universities and schools of higher learning the dens of demons and, in many instances, demons themselves. He attacks the Unitarian Church instead of attacking the devil. It seems to me that the devil is in the midst of those brethren who have organized, and the sooner they disorganize, go back to their own churches, preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the blind, to the poor, to the broken-hearted, to the captives of sin and misery, the better it will be for Brooklyn and the entire community. The Holy Spirit never comes until the people of God are of one accord. We are sure that the ministers of God are not of one accord in Brooklyn. The whole affair is unfortunate. Brethren, disband, send Dr. Broughton home, and let each pastor return to his field of labor, for the harvest is ripe and Satan is gathering it into his garner. Yours for God and His Church.

F BUTLER THOMPKINS
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

Not Pastor Emeritus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that in your paper and other papers I am often spoken of as the "pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Church." Allow me to say that when I resigned my long and happy pastorate the church kindly offered me the honor of "pastor emeritus." But I declined their generous offer, because I could not consent to receive any annual allowance or "pension," and also because I did not wish to occupy any official position that would interfere in any way with the perfect freedom of my excellent successor. In justice to him and to myself, please to publish this brief note of correction.

THEODORE L. CUYLER
Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1900.

Expectoration in Public Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read most thankfully "Prisea's" letter in the Sunday TIMES on "the spitting nuisance." I write to ask you if the Board of Health has not the power to enforce a penalty. Why should it be allowed to forbid unless it can enforce? As it is, no attention whatever is paid to the notice in street cars against this dangerous and disgusting habit. The street cars of New York from this very evil are not a fit place for a clean and self-respecting pig to get into, and are a disgrace to our municipality.

Z. Z.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Mechanical.

"Throggins talks like a man with wheels in his head."

"Yes, but he has a good deal of lost motion. He rattles on so."—Chicago Tribune.

Circumstances.

Parson Meekins (to convict)—My friend, remember we are here to-day and gone to-morrow."

Convict (calmly)—You might be, but I ain't.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Why He Laughs.

"What awful rot Funsmith's jokes are."

"Well, I cannot say that I am able to detect any merit in them, but I notice that you laugh heartily at every one."

"Laugh? I've got to laugh! Owe him $10."—Harlem Life.

She Got It.

"My dear," began the minister's wife, "there's a bonnet down at the millin—"

"There you go again," he interrupted; "always thinking of worldly things."

"But, my dear, you wrong me," she said, "This bonnet is perfectly heavenly."—Philadelphia Press.

A NARRATIVE POEM.

James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

He wrote home: "Mother dear, I have
A place that cannot fail,
I'm working for the commonwealth"
(He was—he was in jail.)

"I board and lodge at my employer's
House," (t'was true, you see,)
"I have a private room that has
Been set apart for me.

"My habits are quite regular,
I do each bidden task.
My food" (t'was bread and water lone)
"Is all that I can ask.

"I'm held above my fellow-men
And my companions here."
(He was the only prisoner
Kept in the upper tier.)

"I do not think that I can come
To see you Christmas day.
I hoped to, but I do not see
How I can get away.

"I am to make a journey soon,"
(He was condemned, you know,
For murder,) "but I cannot say
Yet, just where I will go."

The Sheriff wrote after 'twas done:
"Your son died suddenly.
'Twas just this morning he dropped off"
(The gallows, don't you see.)

"Your son stood nigh among us here."
(The gallows was quite tall.)
"And hundreds gathered at the last"
(They did—to see him fall.)

The dear old lady heaved a sob
And said, drying her eye:
"Ah well! Since he must be cut down,
I'm glad he stood so high!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Theatrical Incidents of a Night Devoid of Novelties.

MRS. LANGTRY SPEAKS A PIECE

A New Variety Farce for Ward and Vokes—Beatrice Herford's Monologues—At the Opera.

The still further postponement of the beginning of Miss Nethersole's engagement at Wallack's left last night free from "novelties" in the theatrical field. Yet there were a number of incidents calling for record. Mrs. Langtry's first recitation of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in khaki at the Garden Theatre, in the circumstances, attracted a large number of first nighters. At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Chauncey Olcott reappeared in his "Romance of Athlone" before a large crowd.

Over at the Grand Opera House they had the only unfamiliar play in town, but "The Floor Walkers," in which those broad caricaturists, Messrs. Ward and Vokes, are the stars, can scarcely be termed a "novelty." It is a knock-a-bout variety farce of the most ordinary pattern. Most of its jokes have done service many years. Few of its songs are new. But it was received with boisterous demonstrations of joy by an audience that packed the big theatre to overflowing.

It is the humor of Messrs. Ward and Vokes to dress like tramps and to call themselves Harold and Percy. They are naturally funny fellows, but they are quite unambitious. They give good measure and they receive capable assistance from agile and graceful Lucy Daly, whose dancing is remarkable; Margaret Vokes, and William West, while their company also includes the Chicago Ladies' Quartet and a troupe of young women who are particularly picturesque and effective in a tuneful "coon" divertissement.

"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

Mrs. Langtry Recites Kipling's Verses Under Very Trying Conditions.

Mrs. Langtry made her attempt to popularize Kipling's verses, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," at the Garden Theatre last evening under circumstances that were very depressing, to say the least. According to the programme the orchestra was to play the music written to the words by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Mrs. Langtry was then to come on and recite the poem. A lack of rehearsals or dense stupidity on the part of the musicians resulted in a massacre of the music by the fiddlers. It was a performance such as would have been a disgrace to a barn-stormer's orchestra, and so utterly depressing as to throw cold water on all that followed.

Mrs. Langtry made a quick change after the final scene of "The Degenerates" and came to the front to the squeak of a fife and the rattle of drums. She wore a khaki costume with a train of the prevailing street length and a zouave jacket. The latter had a collar of red and brass military buttons. A row of the buttons also extended down the middle of the front breadth of the skirt and was its only trimming. Knotted about her waist was a red military sash. On her head was a huge picture hat of black lace with a rosette of red, white, and blue ribbons, which were supposed to give the American tinge to the costume.

Just how to receive the recitation was a puzzle to the audience. A few started to applaud after the first verse. There was an awkward pause, a hesitation, as if that was a mistake, and the feeble attempt to awaken enthusiasm died away. So Mrs. Langtry went on to the end, and then received some perfunctory applause, while men and women looked wonderingly at one another, as if they did not quite know what it all meant or what it was best for them to do under the circumstances. So they went home, and the first theatrical attempt at "The Absent-Minded Beggar" fell rather flat. Mrs. Langtry is not an elocutionist, whatever else she may be.

"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO" AGAIN.

Mozart's Opera Repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mozart's delightful comic opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was one of large size, but it was neither as large nor as enthusiastic as it should have been. It seems inevitable that we shall finally have to admit that the operatic public, with its superficial regard for works of art, does not appreciate this really great production of genius. The trouble is that there are no sentimental situations in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and consequently there are no mellifluous love duets, with the glamour of moonlight and the suggestion of rhapsodic passion to come. The opera is without a tenor. The leading men are baritone and bass, and only a second tenor appears in a very subsidiary part.

On the other hand, the book is a clever comedy of intrigue. Indeed, if most of the operagoers only knew that the work was unfit for the "young person," against whom the doors of the theatre should so often be closed, the book would receive the study which is not now given to it. Then operagoers would know what was going on, and they would enjoy inimitable entirely manner in which Mozart set the diablerie of the whole thing to music. But the average operagoer regards a libretto as a set of syllables for the singers to employ with pretty tunes and as a hint for the cut of dresses. Consequently at a performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" most of the audience listens to "Voi che sapete" as "love song," and the letter duet—possibly also to "Non piu andrai"—and the rest is Greek. When Susanna puts the girl's dress on Cherubino and when that young scapegrace tumbles into the flower bed, there is laughter; for a boy disguised as a girl and awkward in skirts is funny to the eye, while from the invention of the theatre a fall on the stage has been conceded to be a stroke of true humor.

Last night's performance enlisted the services of the same persons as have already appeared in this work, except that Mme. Sembrich was this time the Susanna. Her performance of this part is familiar, and it need only be said at this time that it was never better in voice or comic spirit than it was last night. Mme. Eames as the Countess, M. de Reszke as Almaviva, and Signor Campanari as Figaro repeated their well-known interpretations. The performance seemed to move somewhat slowly at times, yet the ensembles were excellently sung. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Castle Square Opera Company.

Planquette's opera, "The Chimes of Normandy," was revived last evening by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre in the presence of an audience justly enthusiastic in its praise of the singing. This week's bill promises to be most successful. Soloists and chorus put forth their best efforts, and the voices of the former were adequate to their respective rôles. The familiar airs were redemanded by the audience. With Miss D. Eloise Morgan as Germaine, the lost Marchioness; Miss Gertrude Quinlan as Serpoletie, William Pruette as Henri, the Marquis de Corneville; Reginald Roberts as Jean Grenicheaux, all assisted in giving a spirited performance.

At Koster & Bial's.

There were several new features introduced in the programme last evening at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Miss Mildred Howard de Grey, "the bare-foot girl," appeared in an original act, called "Naughty Anthony Dance," which was a novelty.

Adele Purvis-Onri gave a fine exhibition on slackwire and ball. Several portraits were displayed, among them those of Queen Victoria and President Krüger, which were repeated after the applause both invoked. It was apparent that the audience was sharply divided on the South African war question. The six Sennetts in an act entitled "O'Flaherty's Visit to the Zoo" amused as well as amazed the audience by their mimicry and acrobatic feats. Marion Manola appeared both in song and recitation. Her reception was as cordial as ever. Lafayette, "the imitator," also presented a new act. Others who appeared were Ethel Tillson, the sisters McNulty, the Tobins, O'Brien and Havel, King and Cray, Fred Niblo, and Ramza and Arno.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott was welcomed back last night by an audience which taxed the capacity of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to its utmost. The star appeared in the leading rôle of Augustus Pitou's drama, "A Romance of Athlone." His engagement opened as auspiciously as his previous appearances in this city. The play gives him full scope for the exercise of his vocal accomplishments and powers as an actor. In the third act, when he visits a gypsy camp, and in disguise tells fortunes, the audience was kept laughing throughout its progress. The dialogue was extremely clever.

Mr. Olcott is supported by a capable company. Olive White as Rose Mannering was all that could be desired. Richard Malchien as the villain of the play did excellent work. Miss Martin made a clever Lady Ponyane. Miss Marscelli was the gypsy girl.

At the Murray Hill.

The Donnelly Stock Company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, presented last night Marguerite Merington's comedy, "Captain Letarblair," as their revival for this week. Produced as it was last night the comedy seems as enjoyable as ever, and certainly affords the patrons of Mr. Donnelly's theatre a genuine pleasure. The portrayal of the title rôle by Ralph Stuart was an excellent bit of work, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly gives a clever characterization of Fanny Hadden. William Redmund's Dean Ambrose was good, and Miss Grace Huntington was in her element as Hyacinth Messiter. The other parts, which were taken by Edwin Nicander, Thomas L. Coleman, Charles Waldron, and Georgia Welles, were all well done. Next week's attraction will be Ludwig Fulda's drama, "The Lost Paradise."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new war views of scenes in South Africa attracted much attention. New comic and mysterious moving pictures were also shown.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's comedians in Hennequin and Valabreque's farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," was presented last night, and kept a large audience in laughter with its amusing situations.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets entertained their audiences with a boxing burlesque and weight-lifting antics. Montgomery and Stone, the three Merkel sisters, Dempsey, Mitchell and company, Diana, McPhee and Hill, and the Kalatechnoscope made up the balance of the programme.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A most satisfactory vaudeville programme was given at the two performances, the star features being the Four Cobans in their sketch, "Running for Office." Others were Yorke and Adams, John E. Camp, Whitney brothers, Ethel Levey, Raymond, West and Sunshine, Lenton Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, and Grace Smythe.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.—An attractive programme of high-class vaudeville was presented yesterday. Among the leading features are Herr Von Polin, lightning oil painter; Miss Emma Krause, a soprano soloist; Howard sisters, singers and acrobatic dancers; Klein and Clifton, acrobatic comedy sketch team; Mayo sisters, character change artists, and Sam Holdsworth, tenor soloist.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Dainty Duchess Burlesque Company kept their large audience last evening in excellent humor with their sketch entitled "Manhattan Beach by Moonlight," which has many amusing and clever situations. In the olio were Monroe and Mack, Miss Letta Meredith, Howard and Emerson, McCree and Trayers, the Mimic Four, and Swor and Yoe.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Utopian Burlesquers and the long olio attracted a large audience to this house yesterday. The features in the olio, which included two burlesques entitled "Le Chat Noir," and "Hotel Razzle Dazzle," were Barton and Ashley, the three Gardners, the Sisters Lane, James C. Flynn, Lida Dexter, Clara Adams, and Patrice in a new sketch called "A New Year's Dream."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rose Hill English Folly Company appeared for a week's engagement last night in a sketch entitled "The Jolly Old Sport," which begins the entertainment, which is composed of all sorts of musical, dancing, and acrobatic specialties. Among the company are Berry and Hughes, Joseph J. Sullivan, Miss Carrie Webber, Miles and Raymond, Willard and Raymon, and Swan and Bamford.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Cora Stuart and her company presented "The Fair Equestrienne" with success, and her work throughout the sketch met with approval. The remaining part of the bill included Caron and Herbert, Midgley and Carlisle, George Evans, Grazer and Hazel, Fields and Ward, biograph pictures, Lavender and Tomson, Riley and Hughes, Lynch and Jewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Princess Olga, whose specialty is the taming of snakes and alligators, made her first appearance yesterday. Other novelties in the programme were Monsulla and Russell, aerialists; the Italian Four, Porello's illusions and dissolving views, Young Americus, the strong man, and George Hussey, ventriloquist. In the theatre were J. M. Moore's Southern minstrels and a company of vaudeville artists.

MISS HERFORD'S MONOLOGUES.

Miss Beatrice Herford's entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was attended by a numerous and appreciative audience. Miss Herford writes her own plays, from observation of life, and serves as her own dramatic company. She acts only one part in each of her little comedies, but in such a way as to make the doings and sayings of the other characters easily imagined.

Yesterday's programme included the sketch in which a young mother and her first-born are passengers in a street car, the conversation of female boarders on the piazza of a Summer hotel, the dramatized tribulation of the talkative lady whose husband is confined to the house with a cold, and two or three other pieces.

Her keen sense of humor and extraordinary powers of observation and selection are indicated both in the writing and in the performance of these monologues. Her reproduction of familiar tricks of speech are delightfully apt, while the play of her features is both subtle and graphic. Miss Herford will give another entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday afternoon, Feb. 5.

MISS LOFTUS IN COMEDY.

To Appear in Shakespearian Plays with Mme. Modjeska.

Since Miss Cissie Loftus defeated Weber & Fields, who attempted to secure an injunction to restrain her from appearing under any other manager, little has been heard of her, except an occasional appearance in vaudeville. It has become known, however, that she will make her appearance in this city during the forthcoming engagement of Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the latter part of next month as a member of the Modjeska company.

It has been announced that Mme. Modjeska will not confine herself to the new play "Marie Antoinette," but will also give some Shakespearean revivals. In "Twelfth Night," which will be put on for a series of matinées, Miss Loftus will make her appearance in the rôle of Viola. During the past month Miss Loftus has been traveling with the Modjeska company, and has availed herself of the opportunity of receiving direct instructions from Mme. Modjeska in the rôle which she is to assume. The engagement of Miss Loftus has been kept a profound secret.

It is also intimated that Miss Loftus will be seen in other revivals of the dramas of Shakespeare.

MISS BATES AND HER STOCKINGS.

Broadway Window Display Leads the Actress to Bring a Suit.

Miss Blanche Bates is the latest actress whose feelings have been outraged, and they have been outraged to such an extent that she is seeking redress in the law courts. Yet the defendants in the suit for an injunction that she has begun probably thought that they were paying her a very nice compliment, for they alluded in all sorts of adulatory terms to the play in which Miss Bates is taking the leading part and spoke of the principal scene in which she appears as having "set all New York talking."

The actress takes the part of a hosiery model, and, in the words of the complaint, the part in question is "carried out by the plaintiff mainly sitting down upon the stage floor in full dress, and taking off a number of fanciful and artistic stockings, short in length, in such manner as not to disclose to the audience," &c.

The trouble is that a Broadway firm of hosiers, Peck & Peck, have arranged a show window which they label "The Stocking Girl's Window." They display a number of stockings in a lifelike manner, and the models show none of the reticence of Miss Bates. A label in the window states that the model is show "the exquisite hose used by Miss Bates in the famous stocking scene. * * * The models are made from life."

It is the last line that the actress objects to. As her lawyers said yesterday: "She fears that it may create a false impression." Therefore she has instructed House, Grossman & Vorhaus to move for an injunction restraining the firm from advertising their models as being made "from life," at any rate from suggesting that they are made from Miss Bates's life. Papers were served on the defendants yesterday, and the case will come up for argument in the Supreme Court on Feb. 5.

"BELLE OF NEW YORK" IN COURT.

Application to Restrain Mr. Lederer from Producing It at the Casino.

Decision was reserved by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a motion by counsel for Gustave Kerker, Hugh Morton, and George B. McLellan, to restrain George W. Lederer, the George W. Lederer Company, and Samuel S. Schubert from producing "The Belle of New York" at the Casino.

Kerker wrote the music and Morton the libretto. They assigned their right in the play to the George W. Lederer Company on the condition that they were to receive a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts. The plaintiffs claim that the play is being produced at the Casino by George W. Lederer's company, to whom it was never assigned, and that they should receive over $10,000 of back royalties, which became due by the George W. Lederer Company prior to the production of the play in London.

Counsel for Mr. Lederer opposed the granting of an injunction pending the trial of the action. He said that Lederer was the sole owner of "The Belle of New York," and had, before it became a success in London, lost $50,000 on it. As a matter of fact, he said, the plaintiffs owed Lederer $30,000.

W. J. FLORENCE'S WIDOW SUES.

Wants a Divorce from G. H. Coveny, Whom She Married in 1893.

Suit for divorce was begun before Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday by Mrs. George Howard Coveny of Asbury Park, N. J., on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Coveny was the widow of William J. Florence, the comedian.

In her bill Mrs. Coveny says she was married to Coveny in 1893, after an acquaintance of only two months. Shortly after, she says, Coveny began to draw on her for money. She complied with his demands at all times. Three years ago he asked her for $10,000.

She gave it to him, and he then told her that she would never be bothered with him again. He left the house immediately after, and she has never seen him since. He is now in England, and is said to be on the stage. Mrs. Coveny is seventy years old, while her husband is barely fifty years old.

The E. E. Rice Benefit.

The preparations for the benefit for Edward E. Rice to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, February 15, are going on without a hitch, and the benefit promises to be one of the most notable events of its character held in this city. In addition to the various managers who are on the committee, Messrs. Nat C. Goodwin and William Gillette will represent the actors now playing in this city. "From Broadway to Tokio," "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," Miss Anna Held, "The Belle of New York," Weber & Fields, and every other organization playing in the city during the week of the benefit will be represented in the bill. The orchestras of the theatres have volunteered, and from them a grand orchestra of over 100 pieces be selected.

Clyde Fitch Seriously Ill.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, has been taken seriously ill, and may be confined to his home for a long period. During the past week he contracted a severe cold, which settled in his stomach, and at one time during yesterday his temperature was extremely high. At his home last evening it was said that, while he was resting quietly, his condition was unchanged.

CHINESE ARE DISSATISFIED.

Official and Mercantile Circles Disturbed—Russian Papers Say Partition Is Inevitable.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.—The deposition of the Emperor Kwang-su creates great dissatisfaction among the Chinese officials in the Yang-tse Valley, and native mercantile circles are disturbed, fearing trouble. It is rumored that the Emperor will be reinstated in one year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here are paying considerable attention to the events in China. The Novosti expresses the opinion that the dynasty will last for a long time to come, but adds that China will never be restored to her former condition, and that the "unavoidable work of partition will be accomplished peacefully, though perhaps in the distant future."

The Rossija asserts that it was not necessary for Russia to take a hand in the coup d'etat, and adds:

"A Russo-Japanese alliance is inevitable. It is only a question of time. In the meanwhile, it is important that the control of the naval and military forces of China does not fall into the hands of the Americans, British, or Germans."

The paper concludes: "We must keep on the alert and see how the new situation affects the interests of Western Europe, above all, those of England."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—No confirmation has reached the State Department of the reported death of the Chinese Emperor. Because of the peculiar roundabout way in which the story found circulation, its accuracy is subject to considerable doubt. Moreover, a dispatch was received at the State Department this morning from United States Minister Conger, at Peking, containing no reference to the report. It is regarded as incredible that the Emperor should be dead and lying in state in Peking without Mr. Conger's knowledge. The officials, however, while discrediting this particular story, look upon it as an ill-omen for the future of the Emperor, recalling the fact that such rumors are frequently put afloat in China by way of preparing the public for some coup.

At the Chinese Legation it was said that absolutely nothing official had been received on the reported death of the Emperor, and the Legation has no reason to believe the report true.

Russian Spies in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The newspapers are becoming persistent in their demands for explanations from the Government respecting the steps it is pursuing regarding the alleged Russian spies who, for several weeks past, are reported to have been seen in different parts of Sweden, especially in the neighborhood of fortified places. The papers declare that if the reports are true the Government must address an unequivocal intimation to Russia that such proceedings must cease. There will probably be an interpellation in the Riksdag on the subject.

Paris Carpenters Gain Their Point.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The strike of carpenters engaged on the exposition buildings came to an end to-day, in consequence of a decision by the Arbitration Committee, composed of representatives of the employers and the workmen, in favor of the strikers. An increase of 10c. per hour for work on buildings twenty-five metres or more in height was recognized as a just demand, such work being considered dangerous.

A New Jersey Man a Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Michaels, who, according to letters found upon him, was a clerk employed by the Stone Storage Company of Rocky Hill, N. J., resulted to-day in a verdict of suicide. The deceased had been staying at a hotel in the city since Jan. 3. He shot himself in a saloon Jan. 25.

Wreck on the French Coast.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Heavy snowstorms prevail throughout France, especially on the north and west coasts, where numbers of small wrecks have occurred. The Spanish steamer Primero, from Bilbao for New York, has been wrecked off Point Lebous, near Brest. Her crew, consisting of eighteen men, was rescued by fishboats.

CASTELLANES LEAVE LAKEWOOD.

The Count and Countess de Castellane came up from Lakewood yesterday morning, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris. They went directly to Miss Helen Gould's residence. After luncheon with Miss Gould they went for a drive. Thursday evening the Count and Countess, with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, will see Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre.

In the near future Miss Mary Paxton, who was with the Countess at Ogontz, will give a luncheon for the Count and Countess at the St. Andrew's. The guests upon this occasion will be former Ogontz girls. It was at first planned to have only women present, but the Countess accepted the invitation only upon the condition that she be allowed to bring the Count.

"You know," she said, "I can't go anywhere without him."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weather, which must perforce be mentioned in any daily review of the doings of the New York social world, inasmuch as at this period of the year it has much to do with the present movements and plans of the members of the gay world, promises to repeat its performances of last Winter. Then, as now, January brought a delightful and mild temperature until near its death, when the Winter set in in earnest and there was a succession of cold waves and snowstorms. The disagreeable but warm rain of Sunday night was followed yesterday by bright skies and bracing air in the morning and by bitter cold at late afternoon and night. The heavy fall in temperature made a sudden demand for automobiles for the opera and the Astor ball last evening on the part of people who did not wish to subject their servants and horses to the exposure of the night's cold. The supply of these health-saving and humane vehicles, however, could not meet the demand, and so many coachmen, grooms, and horses suffered that society might enjoy itself.

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The event of yesterday was Mrs. Astor's annual ball, to which a number of the guests went from the opera, where "The Marriage of Figaro" was sung, and from several dinners, notably one given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The story of Mrs. Astor's ball will be found in another column. The last of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings took place at the Astoria, and there were a number of "at homes" in the afternoon. Mrs. Eben Wright (Miss Pell) of 10 West Fifty-third Street gave a dinner at her residence in the evening.

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The sewing class of the Lying-In Hospital will meet this morning at Mrs. George Crocker's. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will give another of their "Tuesday nights with music" at their apartment in the Tiffany Building this evening. Mr. George Coppell will give a large reception to introduce his youngest daughter, Miss Grace Coppell, at his residence, 40 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, and among the "at homes" of the afternoon will be those of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. M. Augustus Field, 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Robert Hoe, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will give the second and last of two Tuesday afternoon receptions to-day. The Junior Badminton Club will have its first meeting for the season at the Berkeley School Building on Madison Avenue this evening. This will be one of the most notable dinner evenings of the season and will bring a number of large, formal dinners, some of them so elaborate in appointment and so large in size as to be worthy of the title of banquets. The most important of these dinners will be given by Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. Mrs. James Brown Lord will give a dinner of twenty covers.

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Miss Rose Antoinette Preston and Miss Maude Jackson will give what is called "The Chantant" at Sherry's this afternoon. Miss Jackson will play the piano and Miss Preston will dance. Miss Preston is the daughter of the late Stephen Preston, for many years the Haitian Minister at Washington. She is an accomplished young woman, and is an extremely graceful dancer. Among Miss Jackson and Miss Preston's patronesses for this afternoon's affair are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Almerie H. Paget, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. F. R. Rohl.

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Among those who have secured boxes for the great concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, the entire proceeds from which are to be devoted to the Dewey Arch Fund, are Messrs. William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Charles T. Barney, Anson Phelps Stokes, George Bowdoin, H. B. Hollins, V. Everett Macy, Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Hood Wright, Miss Delia Gurnee, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The committee in charge of the concert is composed of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt. Every effort is being put forth to make this concert not only a notable musical, but a social affair, and there is every reason to believe that its financial results will be such as to add a gratifying amount to the sum already subscribed for the perpetuation in marble of the beautiful arch. Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt will be present at the concert, and the latter will make a brief address during the interval between the first and second parts of the programme. Among those who have volunteered their services are Mme. Nordica, M. Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Evan Williams, Mme. Gadski, M. Emil Paur, and Mr. Walter Damrosch, as well as the full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty pieces. "The Manila Te Deum," composed by Mr. Walter Damrosch in honor of the victory at Manila, will be the first number on the programme. Boxes and seats can be obtained at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and the Fifth Avenue and Astoria Hotels.

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The Society of Arts and Letters, a newly formed organization whose members are men distinguished in the professions, and are also members of the parent association, the Social Science Association, will meet this evening at Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will address the meeting, and addresses will also be made by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke and other eminent littérateurs. This meeting will bring out a very representative assemblage. Membership in the new society is considered a mark of distinction, as it is a synonym for deserved reputation in letters and the arts.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has sent out cards for a large afternoon reception at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Friday, Feb. 2. At this reception there will be music and a bride dance, given by Filipinos from Manila.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave last evening at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, a dinner of forty covers, in honor of Miss Mary Crocker. The guests, for the most part, were members of the younger set in society. Dinner was served at small tables. The majority of the guests went from the dinner to Mrs. Astor's ball.

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Some fifteen hundred dollars was realized for the Neighborhood Clubs Association by the sale of tickets to the last of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Astoria yesterday. The women interested in the charity, who are all well known and have much influence, exerted themselves in the sale of tickets, which were generously placed at their disposal by Mr. Bagby, with the above result. The artists who appeared were Mrs. Morris Black, Miss Florence Terrell, and Mr. Maurice Farkoa. Mr. Franz Kaltenborn also was present with his full orchestra. The features of the musicale were the singing of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Farkoa, Miss Terrell's rendering, with the Kaltenborn Orchestra, of the late Clarence Barker's fantasie, and Mr. Kaltenborn and his orchestra's rendering of the overture to "Rienzi" and Gillet's "Donce Caresse." The largest audience of the season was present. There were many luncheons given afterward in the Waldorf Palm Gardens.

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The St. Louis, which arrived late on Sunday evening, brought, among other passengers, Mr. Holker Abbott of Boston, Mr. Arthur Craine-Hodge, Mr. J. W. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McMillan, Count Starzynski, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Taylor, Mr. Edward Vaiby, Mr. Von Hasperg, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Williams, and Prof. Owen Williams.

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It appears that the fiancé of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane is Mr. William E. Glyn, a young Englisman who has been living in New York for the last ten years. The engagement was reported in this column some ten days ago, but the name of Mrs. Kane's fiancé was not given at that time. Mr. Glyn lived for some years on Staten Island, and is well known to the English-Canadian colony there. He is a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs

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A sad note was struck in the chorus of yesterday's gayety by the funeral of Mrs. Charles A. Minton, formerly Miss Margaret Rogers, which took place at the Church of the Ascension at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Minton, as has been stated, was found dead in bed by her husband in her apartments at the Brevoort House when he returned home from his office on Saturday afternoon last. She had not been ill, and had been planning a trip abroad for the near future. Her sudden death was a great shock to her relatives and friends. Two young sons, with her husband, survive her. Mrs. Minton was a relative of Miss Sophie and Miss Clementina Furniss, and until her marriage to Mr. Minton resided with them. The funeral of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, who died on Sunday at her residence in this city, will be held at Trinity Chapel at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The funeral of Mr. James W. Gerard, who also died on Sunday, will take place at Calvary Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore have been in town during the past week. They sail for Europe and the East this week from Boston. Miss Lota Robinson was the guest here of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

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The Duchess of Marlborough and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., passed last week in Paris. The young Vanderbilts were to have left Paris yesterday for Nice, where they were to join Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are going direct to Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin are in Paris. Mr. Iselin has been the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton at his country seat. Paris is a bit gayer than London, which is naturally plunged in profoundest gloom. However, the list of Americans over there is not a long one, as the weather has been extremely trying. Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Fannie Reed are giving weekly receptions, which have several times been noticed in this column. Among the Americans seen at the picture sales and at the restaurants and hotels were Mrs. Tiffany, Mme. de Fontilliat, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Miss Lawrence, Miss King, and F. Grey Griswold. Miss Stella Anderson has sailed with the body of Mrs. Walden Pell on the St. Paul for this city.

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On the Riviera the only talk is of the war and of hospital relief. Eugene Higgins, who has been at Nice for some time, is experimenting with different kinds of electric and steam automobiles. His steam yacht Varuna is in port, and later he goes on a cruise. The sailing of William Waldorf Astor on his cruise has already been mentioned. The first port will be Palermo, and from there the party will go to the Isles of Greece.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter of this city are in Chicago, where they have been extensively entertained at dinners and teas during the last fortnight.

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Certain London publications and a few which follow their announcements in this country are in the dumps because there is little prospect for the Spring drawing rooms being held. This foreboding was alluded to some weeks ago in this column, but the events of the last few days rather strengthen the possibility, as since the article was written England has had another overwhelming defeat in the Transvaal, and many families of position have been thrown into mourning. The Duck of Teck, the father of the Duchess of York, having died, there will be no possibility of that august lady holding a drawing room, and the Princess of Wales still clings to her mourning for her mother, the late Queen of Denmark. The Queen herself is almost melancholy glad of an excuse, and it looks very much as if there would be no London season.

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A cable story was published yesterday to the effect that Mrs. George Law had broken off her engagement to Gen. Portalis, and that he is to marry some one else. This is news to Mrs. Law's friends in the city, who had never heard before this of her engagement to Gen. Portalis.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Estelle Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox of 127 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Edward Siesel has been announced. They will be at home from 3 to 6 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

Americans Bound for Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—An extraordinary exodus of Americans toward Europe is in progress, according to the figures of the Passport Bureau of the State Department. Up to date the number of passports issued during January was 1,383, and 125 more will be sent out before the end of the month. Most of the tourists are from the middle West.

Scribner—Annan.

Helen Culbertson Annan, daughter of the late John E. Annan, was married to Arthur H. Scribner of the publishing firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, yesterday, at the Brick Church, by the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, assisted by the Rev. Henry van Dyke. Owing to a recent death in Mr. Scribner's family, the wedding was a quiet one, only immediate relatives of the couple being present.

ROCHESTER ALUMNI DINNER.

Dr. Rhees, the President-Elect of the University, the Guest of Honor —Officers Elected.

The New York Alumni Association of the University of Rochester held its annual dinner at the Savoy last night, having as its guest of honor the newly chosen President-elect of the university, Rush Rhees,

Dr. John B. Calvert of the class of '76 presided at the dinner. With him at the guests' table were Dr. Rhees, Truman J. Backus, LL. D., '69; the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., '58; Theron G. Strong, '68; Willis S. Paine, LL. D., '68; Acting President Henry F. Burton, Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., LL. D., '54, of the University of Chicago; A. Gaylord Slocum, LL. D., '79, President of Kalamazoo College, and Francis Forbes, Esq., '66.

Among others present were members of the Board of Trustees, Joseph T. Alling, Edwin O. Sage, and Ezra R. Andrews, all of Rochester, and Rossiter Johnson, '63; John P. Munn, '70; the Rev. Dr. Norman Fox, '65; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, '75; Dr. F. J. Nott, '74; George A. Allin, '62; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, '71; R. C. E. Brown, '89; A. C. Hale, '69; C. J. Townsend, '79; Dr. S. M. Brickner, '88; Seth Sprague Terry, '83; R. W. Swetland, '94; W. O. Stoddard, '58; W. G. Morse, '80; H. D. Brorkins, '90, and J. A. Hamilton, '98.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hall of the Class of '71 said grace. The courses were interspersed with college songs, as were the after-dinner speeches, C. McL. Paine, '83, and George L. Hayes, '98, also singing solos.

President Calvert, addressing the alumnæ spoke felicitously of the good fortune in having secured Dr. Rhees as the successor of David J. Hill, who resigned to become the First Assistant Secretary of State. "We like him," he said, "because of the things they say about him up in New England, where he has been working."

Dr. Rhees was graduated at Amherst in the class of '83. He was instructor of mathematics there for the following two years, and for the next succeeding three years was at the Hartford Theological Seminary. From 1888 to 1892 he was a Baptist clergyman at Portsmouth, N. H., since which time he has been Professor of Biblical Interpretation at the theological institution at Newton Centre, Mass.

Dr. Rhees, on being presented, made a brief address, in which he outlined the purposes he intends to pursue in his new field. Other addresses were made by Acting President Burton, President Slocum, Theron G. Strong, Dr. Anderson, and Dr. H. L. Morehouse. Letters of regret were read from David J. Hill, Secretary Payne, and Congressman J. M. E. O'Grady.

At a meeting of the Alumni before the dinner the following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert; First Vice President—Truman J. Backus, LL. D.; Second Vice President—Dr. George H. Fox; Third Vice President—Francis Forbes, LL. B.; Secretary—Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, 109 West Eighty-second Street; Treasurer—Waldo G. Morse, 10 Wall Street; Executive Committee—Seth Sprague Terry, James A. Hamilton, N. C. Holt, Aldice G. Warren, and James M. Hunt.

Car Driver Hurt in Collision.

Eighth Avenue Car No. 1,810 ran into a Fourteenth Street horse car last night. Driver Michael Clark of 328 Ninth Avenue was thrown from the front end of the horse car to the pavement. His collar bone was fractured and he was injured internally. The car was damaged considerably. The motorman of the electric car was arrested.

Middlesex County Bank Dividend.

Receiver Edward F. Campbell of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, appeared yesterday before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, and stated that he had collected $175,000 and was prepared to pay 20 per cent. of the amount of the claims.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Joel I. Hart Ends His Life with a Revolver.

Joel I. Hart committed suicide last evening in Central Park, near Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Hart had been living at the Mills Hotel. Some time ago he separated from his wife, who lives at 21 West Ninetieth Street. The body, which was taken to the Morgue, was identified by a brother of the dead man.

DEATH CAUSED BY BERI-BERI.

Captain of a Portuguese Bark Succumbs to the Disease.

Capt. Joseph Marca Souza of the Portuguese bark Nanny died Friday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Superintendent Shaw of the hospital said yesterday that the cause of Souza's death was beri-beri, a disease usually contracted in coffee-growing countries.

The Nanny reached this port from Oporto last Wednesday. Capt. Souza was sick when the ship arrived here, and he was removed to the Long Island College Hospital on Friday. He died that afternoon.

PAYN'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

The Governor Nominates ex-Senator Hendricks.

CONFIRMATION IS CERTAIN

Democrats May Vote with Republicans and Make It Unanimous—Payn Gives Up the Fight.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The expected nomination of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, attracted the largest audience seen in the Senate chamber this session. This was the one topic of interest, and the importance of the assemblage was clearly manifest as the routine business proceeded.

When the order of messages from the Governor was finally reached, and Lieut. Governor Woodruff handed the document bearing the Executive seal to the Clerk, there was an instant hush which burst into a murmur of surprise when the Clerk read the nomination of an obscure Commissioner for loaning Government moneys. When the next message was read this murmur became a perceptible laugh, when the Clerk read the nomination of an assistant Surrogate to fill a vacancy in St. Lawrence County. A third message was handed to the Clerk by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and this time he read "I hereby nominate as Superintendent of Insurance, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, to succeed Louis F. Payn, whose term of office is about to expire."

"Referred to the Committee on Insurance," blandly remarked the Lieutenant Governor, and the regular routine of the session was continued as the crowd melted away.

A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held immediately after adjournment tomorrow and confirmation of the nomination will be had on Wednesday. It is now definitely settled that Mr. Payn will not resist the confirmation and that the Governor's nominee will receive the entire twenty-seven Republican votes.

Senator Ambler, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, and who, it has been understood, would absent himself from the caucus, stated positively to-night that he would abide by the caucus action and vote with his party.

Thus will end the incident so long anticipated and so expectantly awaited. The only uncertainty which now exists is the attitude of the Democratic Senators. Just what position they will take is not yet revealed, but an impression prevails to-night that they may also vote for the confirmation, and that the Governor will eventually triumph without a dissenting vote.

FOR STATE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

A Bill to Abolish Excessive Charges Will Be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—A bill having as its object the erection and operation of grain elevators by the State at New York and Buffalo will be introduced in the Legislature this Winter. The promoters of the measure, which is similar in purpose to those introduced in former years, are more confident of success this year than in years previous because of the fact that the New York Commerce Commission has made some rather startling discoveries during its investigation, which are embodied in its report. The commission says:

"Considering the relation of the grain elevators at Buffalo to the railroads, it may also become necessary for the State eventually to provide its own elevators at that port for the receipt, storage, and shipment of grain, possibly at New York as well, in order to make it impossible for the grain naturally tributary to the port of New York to be diverted to other ports through excessive transfer and terminal charges."

The commission is of the opinion that one-half cent per bushel is ample for all services performed in connection with elevating grain by private parties and that any greater charge is an undue tax upon New York's commerce. The framers of the proposed measure, however are of the opinion that the work can be done by the State for one-eighth of a cent per bushel, and would make that the maximum rate.

The bill will be so phrased as to make it difficult of evasion and a penalty will be provided for its violation.

BUTTERINE RESOLUTION PASSED.

Assembly Acts on Measure Asking Congress to Legislate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Witter of Tioga at to-night's session of the House called from the table his oleomargarine resolution, which was amended by Mr. Green of New York last week, directing the Attorney General to proceed immediately against the violators of the agriculture laws, and without settlement of such cases.

Mr. Witter's resolution, which is a concurrent one, requests Congress to pass a law providing that whenever any dairy or food products are imported from one State to another that such goods shall become subject to the laws of such State in the same manner as though they had been manufactured within such State, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of the fact that they were imported or brought in in the original importers' packages.

After Mr. Witter had read a brief on the prohibition of oleomargarine in the State, Mr. Green took the floor in support of his amendment. In an impassioned speech he arraigned the Republican Party for robbing the taxpayers of the State of some $2,000,000 in failing to prosecute these oleomargarine violations, making as a lame excuse for their present inaction the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. Fish of Madison spoke in behalf of the Witter resolution, and was followed by Mr. Allds, who took occasion to refute the charges made by Mr. Green. He moved the previous question on the Green amendment, which was lost, and the Witter resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

ANOTHER PARK FOR BROOKLYN.

New Senate Bill Provides for One in the Thirty-first Ward.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Another public park in the Borough of Brooklyn is provided for in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Coffey. It is to be situated in the Thirty-first Ward, and to include the land between Gravesend Bay on the southwest, Forty-sixth Street on the northwest, Cropsey Avenue on the northeast, Stillwell Avenue on the east, and Coney Island Creek on the south, and if the Commissioners appointed under the act deem necessary they may include lands between the Atlantic Ocean on the south, West Seventh Street on the east, Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay on the north, and the land of the Norton Point Land and Improvement Company on the west.

The commission is to be created by the Controller, who is authorized to appoint three persons, one of whom shall be a resident of the Thirty-first Ward, and each to receive a salary of $1,500 a year. The cost of the establishment of the park and the expenses of the commission are to be borne by the City of New York.

CRUSADE AGAINST BUCKET SHOPS.

Senator Sullivan Offers a Bill to Stop Stock Gambling.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator Sullivan to-night inaugurated a campaign against the so-called bucket shops by the introduction of a bill whose purpose it is to drive them out of business. It is also aimed at Stock Exchange transactions where it is claimed dealings occur without the actual delivery of stocks, and promises to be one of the most interesting propositions for legislative consideration.

The bill provides that all contracts, written or verbal, for the sale or transfer of any certificates or other evidence of debt due by or from the United States, or of any share or interest in the stock of any bank, corporation, or individual of the State, shall be void unless the party contracting to sell or transfer the stock shall be in the actual possession of such certificate or evidence of debt, share, or interest contracted for. All wagers concerning the price, present or future, of any part of any debt due from or by the United States or share of stock of any corporation shall also be void.

Every person who shall pay or deliver any money, goods, or things in action by way of premium in pursuance of any contract or wager, and his personal representatives, may recover such amount from the party receiving the same and his personal representatives.

CHANGE IN THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. Weekes's Bill Provides for Thirteen Men in Criminals Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York introduced in the House to-night a bill providing for thirteen instead of twelve jurors for criminal cases. The bill embodies a plan suggested by William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor, which is the result of his experience as District Attorney of Queens County. It provides for no change as to the number of jurors which shall decide the guilt or innocence of the accused, but makes provision for the extra juror to sit in place of one of the regular jurors, providing one is taken ill.

The necessity for legislation of this kind was suggested to Mr. Youngs during the trial of Mrs. Nack, when one of the jurors was taken ill and a delay was occasioned.

It is held by the framers of the bill that legislation of this character will save the counties of the State many thousands of dollars.

Corporations Must Report To-morrow.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The period during which corporations of this State must file their annual reports with the Secretary of State expires on Wednesday, Jan. 31. There has been an impression that an act of the last Legislature exempts some corporations from filing these reports, but it is held otherwise at the office of the Secretary of State.

Minton Withdraws His Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Assembly to-night Assemblyman Minton of New York called up his resolution to prohibit Italian labor from being employed on the proposed tunnel construction in New York City. He stated that he desired to amend, and then have the resolution go over until next Monday night, for debate. Mr. Sullivan of New York, objecting, Mr. Minton withdrew his resolution by unanimous consent and will reintroduce it during the week.

Senate Bill for 75-Cent Gas.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator T. D. Sullivan to-night introduced a bill making the maximum price of illuminating gas in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn 75 cents per thousand feet, and specifying the quality that shall be produced.

Garbage Crematory for Queens County

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Assembly to-night passed the measure of Assemblyman Gale establishing a garbage crematory for Queens County.

May Find In McManus's Favor.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting at the Cadillac Hotel yesterday and examined alleged defective ballots cast in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where T. J. McManus claims the seat occupied by J. E. Smith, Tammany Democrat. Members of the committee said that another session would be held next Friday. The impression seemed to prevail that the report would be in favor of Mr. McManus, but that it would not be presented until just before the adjournment of the Legislature.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Senator CRANEY—Providing that the proceeds remaining in the City Treasury on Feb. 1, 1900, from the sale of public park bonds in the City of Yonkers may be expended by the Board of Park Commissioners for the purchase of new park lands.

Senator MARSHALL—Providing that chattel mortgages in New York City shall be filed with the County Clerk in the county where the property is located instead of with the City Register.

Senator GRANEY—Authorizing the City of Yonkers to borrow $2,500 for the erection of a pavilion upon the public dock and for the extension of the sewer under this dock.

Senator ELSBERG—Reducing the incorporation tax from one-eighth to one-fifteenth of one per cent. upon the amount of the capital stock of the corporation.

Senator GRADY—Exempting the real and personal property of the New York University of the City of New York from assessment and water rates, and directing the cancelation and discharge of all assessments and water rates from the records.

Senator FORD—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for official referees in New York, and authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first department to select from among the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in the district, who have practiced there at least ten years, such number as they may deem necessary, not exceeding fifty, to act as referees in all actions or proceedings pending in the First Judicial District.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that where a court shall determine that any persons shall have paid an excessive rate for traffic in liquor the State Excise Commissioner is authorized to refund the amount of that excess.

Senator FEETER—Making the issuing of trading stamps or similar devices a misdemeanor after Sept. 1, 1900.

Senator DOUGLAS—Two bills placing the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States under the control of the General Assembly.

Senator MALBY—Authorizing the City of Ogdensburg to borrow $15,000 for extensions and improvements to its water system.

Senator BROWN—A proposed amendment to the Constitution, to provide that the Legislature may confer upon such State officers as it deems expedient the power to enact ordinances having the force of law for the protection, regulation, and control of the forest, fish and game of the State.

Assembly.

Mr. AHERN—Providing that no employe on a street surface railroad in cities of the first and second class shall be obliged to work more than ten consecutive hours a day, including a half hour for dinner.

Mr. AHERN—To compel railway companies to place vestibules on all their cars.

Mr. BURNETT—The Roberts bill of last year, which compels County Superintendents of Poor to take charge of all poor persons brought from another place.

Mr. DILLON—Setting apart six additional piers in New York City for the use of canal boatmen. These piers take in the territory fronting the North River from the north side of the pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street to the north side of the pier at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street.

MAGISTRATES' WORK IN 1899.

About 200,000 Cases Disposed Of in Manhattan and Bronx.

At a meeting of the Board of City Magistrates, held at the West Side Police Court last evening, the annual report of the clerk of the board, for the year 1899, was read by the President, Magistrate Deuel.

The report stated that during the year ended Dec. 31, 98,917 prisoners were formally arraigned in the Magistrates' courts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and all were disposed of except 194 cases which were pending when the year closed. Equally as many, if not more, cases were investigated, it was added, on summonses and applications for warrants. It was safe to say that the twelve Magistrates heard and decided 200,000 cases during the year.

Of the arrests actually made 93,863 were without process, and 5,054 upon warrants. The prisoners discharged numbered 37,607, and 61,116 were held for trial or summarily committed and sentenced. As compared with 1898 these figures show a falling off of 2,204 cases, chiefly due to the ordinance divesting the Magistrates of jurisdiction over cases of non-payment of municipal licenses.

Of the total prisoners, 77,127 were males and 21,790 females. Compared with 1898 the males were less by 5,322 and the females showed an increase of 3,028. There was a falling off in the number of female prisoners, as compared with the preceding year, in every district except the Second and Fourth.

From the fines imposed by the Magistrates in the execution of summary jurisdiction the police courts and wardens of prisons collected in all $100,637.10. This, the report pointed out, was $18,137 more than the total salaries of the twelve Magistrates.

Of those held for trial or convicted the United States gained 1,834 over 1898, Ireland lost 2,274, Germany lost 1,613, England lost 197, Scotland lost 130, France gained 162, Italy lost 1,197, Russia lost 1,426, Greece lost 656, and all other countries lost 143. There was an increase of 580 over 1898 "of persons reported black," the whole number being 2,516.

Among other business transacted before the report was read was the presentation of a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation, indorsing a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to buy two lots adjoining the West Side Courthouse for sanitary purposes. In discussing this motion Magistrate Flammer remarked that whatever was done in the way of spending money, he thought that the salaries of the Magistrates ought to be increased to a decent amount. In 1863, Magistrate Flammer added, there were eleven Magistrates. Now, with a population almost double what it was then, there were only twelve for the same territory.

Price of Law Printing Raised.

The law printers of this city have announced that they have been compelled to raise their general scale of prices. This follows upon the resolution of the Typothetae of the City of New York, calling attention to the necessity of a general advance in prices of printing because of increased cost of production due to decreased working hours and advanced prices of materials.

MAY PROSECUTE GEN. LUDLOW.

Havana Newspaper Will Seek to Sue Him for His Letter to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The Lucha says:

"According to existing law, the conductors of this paper have the right to take Gen. Ludlow into the courts for having attacked and gravely injured the Lucha in his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. This they will attempt to do, and they will also summon two local papers for having reproduced the letter. Gen. Ludlow, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the two local papers will have to prove the statements contained in Gen. Ludlow's letter, or else pay the penalty demanded by the law, as, according to a decree of Gen. Brooke, papers are responsible for the statements they publish, even though such statements appear above the signature of the writer."

The letter referred to was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 23, and was dated at Havana on Jan. 18. In it Gen. Ludlow reviewed the existing conditions in Cuba, seeking to justify his course in fining two Havana newspapers for attacks upon him in his capacity as Military Governor of that city.

ASKS THAT CUBA BE SET FREE.

House Resolution Introduced Fixing July 4 as the Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House today Mr. Clayton of Alabama introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on July 4, 1900, the military and naval forces of the United States be withdrawn from the Island of Cuba, and that the Government thereof be left to the Cuban people.

"Resolved, Further, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed to make proclamation of this resolution and all proper orders for the execution thereof."

THREE SOLDIERS MURDERED.

Men of Hughes's Command Found with Throats Cut.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Standard to-day prints a letter from its correspondent with the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, dated at Iloilo, Panay Island, Dec. 16, in which he states that three men, William Dugan, Dennis L. Hayes, and Michael Tracy, who were reported missing at Calino, when the column under Gen. Hughes stopped at that town, have been murdered. The three belonged to Company F, Second Battalion, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. The bodies were found on the ground in a cocoanut grove near the town of Calino. Their rifles and ammunition belts had been taken from them. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and the bodies mutilated in a horrible manner.

The homes of these three men are not known here. They probably belonged in the central part of the State. Tracy's home is said to be in Ithaca, N. Y.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER ALIVE.

Rescued Spaniard Says He Saw Missing Officer in Zambales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following has been received at the War Department:

"Manila, Jan. 28.

"Rescued Spanish Major reported that he saw Major Rockefeller in Northern Zambales Dec. 12. Another Spanish officer in Southern Luzon states that he saw him there a short time ago. No satisfactory conclusion can be reached."

Major Charles M. Rockefeller has been missing since April 28 last, and his fate is a mystery to the officials of the War Department. He strayed away from Gen. Lawton's command on the date given, and until to-day nothing had been heard from him, and it was not known whether he was dead or a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents.

The Major is a native of New York, a regular army officer, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. Although to-day's dispatch gives ground for hope that he is still alive, the officials here are not entirely satisfied on that point.

BODIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen Shafter has telegraphed the War Department a list of the remains of 155 soldiers brought to San Francisco from the Philippines on the transport City of Peking. All of these bodies that are not claimed by relatives or friends for private interment will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The list includes Lieuts. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry; Frank Hassaurek, Seventeenth Infantry; First Sergt. Marcus F. Holmes, Astor Battery; Sergts. Dennis Crimmins, Astor Battery; John A. Delaney, E, Eleventh Cavalry; Charles Connolla, C, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles Belser, K, Fourth Cavalry; Corps. Jacob Landis, C, Tenth Pennsylvania; George H. Soden, E, Fourteenth Infantry, and Christopher Rockefeller, F, Twenty-third Infantry; Musician Marion Hurley, A, Eighteenth Infantry, and Private Charles Dunn, Astor Battery.

Gen. Otis's Marriage Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Root received to-day from Manila a copy of the marriage law formulated by Gen. Otis. Up to the date of this order, Dec. 18 last, only Catholic marriages were celebrated in the Philippines or recognized as legal. To meet the peculiar conditions in the islands Gen. Otis laid down no specific ceremony, only providing that any established form will suffice, providing there is an open acknowledgment of the marriage of the parties thereto. The form of a certificate is prescribed, and this may be attested by a priest, rector, or Judge.

ITALIAN CLERGYMAN DEAD.

The Rev. Alberto Pace, of San Salvatore Protestant Episcopal Church, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

The Rev. Alberto Pace, rector of San Salvatore Protestant Episcopal Church, died at the New York Hospital Saturday from valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Pace was the principal Italian Episcopal clergyman in this city, and his little church at 40 Broome Street was the centre of considerable religious work. He had a premonition that his death would soon occur. A few weeks ago he purchased a lot in St. Michael's Cemetery, and arranged all the details of his funeral, even to the point that his body should lie in state in the church.

Mr. Pace was born in Italy 58 years ago. He was at one time a prosperous merchant and was considered wealthy by his countrymen. He gave up his business, however, and devoted himself to church work. He came to the United States twenty years ago, and for eight years did missionary work in Brooklyn. Twelve years ago he took charge of San Salvatore Church, which was then in Mulberry Street, near Bleecker. The opening of Elm Street caused the destruction of this church, and for nearly three years he had been holding services in a little chapel in Bleecker Street. He had worked hard to have a new church built, and in a short time he would have preached in a fine new building in Broome Street. When he first came to the United States he left his wife in Italy. She came here after he had been established in San Salvatore Church, and she, with the two children, a son and a daughter, are living at Rosedale, N. J.

Mr. Pace was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in compliance with his request the services of the order will follow those of the Episcopal Church next Sunday morning, when the funeral will take place at the chapel. The body is now in the church, and up to the time of the services on Sunday the young men who are members of the church will take turns in watching over it. It has not yet been decided who will have charge of the church services.

First Aid to the Injured.

The report of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured shows that since its establishment by the State Charities Aid Association, in 1882, it has given instruction to 11,929 persons, including members of the Police and Fire Departments. Many men and women in private life have also attended the classes of the society and received its diplomas. The society's methods are not intended to supplant the surgeon or physician, but to enable those who have received its instruction to make application of simple rules and remedies until medical aid can be obtained. Subscriptions may be sent to Charles H. Marshall, President of the society, at 7 Nassau Street.

Harbor Hill Golf Clubhouse Burned.

The house of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on Brighton Heights, near Castleton Avenue, New Brighton, was destroyed by fire last night. It is thought that the flames started from a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $2,000, and includes furniture and players' outfits.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Hearing on Long Island Company's Franchise Application.

ONLY ONE CITIZEN OPPOSES IT

Others Point Out Benefits That Will Result—Councilman Cassidy Asks Questions.

The application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel between the intersection of Maiden Lane and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, under the East River, to the present location of the Long Island Railroad station at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues in the Borough of Brooklyn, was considered at a hearing before the joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly yesterday. Nearly one hundred residents of Brooklyn, representatives of local trade organizations, and two or three men from the Borough of Queens spoke in favor of the granting of the franchise, and only one, a Queens Borough lawyer, opposed it. During the hearing Councilman Cassidy asked a number of questions of the speakers and gave such an impression of his opposition to the project that he received answers which provoked loud applause. The committee gave no indication of its intentions as regards the application.

Senator Wagner of Kings County spoke for a few minutes in favor of the granting of the franchise as a means of relief from conditions which have been a nuisance in Atlantic Avenue for twenty years. "We are all looking for more bridges and tunnels," he concluded, "and here is a corporation that is willing to build a tunnel at no cost to the city. You ought to jump at the chance."

President Baldwin of the Terminal Company and also of the Long Island Railroad Company, explained that under existing law the tracks in Atlantic Avenue cannot be changed unless the tunnel franchise is granted. As a mode of relief for the congestion on the Brooklyn Bridge, he said, the tunnel would be of great importance, especially as it can be completed much sooner than any of the bridges now in course of construction or contemplated. When Mr. Baldwin had finished his argument Mr. Cassidy asked him if the Terminal Company has any other than a "paper" existence.

"That's what we're here for," Mr. Baldwin replied.

"Then," pursued Mr. Cassidy, "it's your understanding of the law that a company which exists only on paper can come here and ask for a valuable franchise? I don't understand it that way. I believe that such a company must be the actual operator of a railroad."

Mr. Baldwin smiled blandly as he answered: "Yes, we can come here and ask for this franchise."

After Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, had explained how the decision to remove the railroad from Atlantic Avenue depended upon the construction of a tunnel to Manhattan, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Brooklyn, presented a petition, signed by the pastors of forty-six congregations, with a total membership of 60,000, asking for the granting of the franchise. Present conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge, Dr. McConnell said, were "debauching and demoralizing." Young men growing up, he said, were in danger of losing their respect for womanhood in their efforts to crowd aboard the congested trains on the bridge.

On behalf of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, W. C. McConnell argued that the present system on Atlantic Avenue was a menace to life, and the cause of great depression to property interests. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, for years a Trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, declared the ordinary objections of damage to abutting property would be eliminated by the proposed improvement. Instead, property would increase in value.

"The granting of this franchise," Gen. Barnes continued, "will have an important effect in solving the question of trans-river communication by showing the feasibility of tunnels under water. In my opinion, the era of bridge building is at an end. Three bridges, proposed or in course of building, will cost us enormous sums of money—one of them $22,000,000. It seems wicked to spend the taxpayers' money in this way."

So far during the hearing, none of the speakers had even intimated any impatience with the committee for having held up the appropriation for months, but the next speaker, ex-Judge William Watson, began by saying, "I can't conceive where any opposition should lie in this committee to the making of a favorable report. What objection should there be that should allow this proposition to lie in committee for seven months? There are so many reasons why the committee should favorably report this application that it would be an insult to the committee's intelligence to go into them further."

Just as Judge Watson was about to take his seat he turned to Mr. Cassidy and said, "Is there any question you would like to ask me?"

"Why do you single me out?" was Mr. Cassidy's reply.

"You seem to be asking all the questions," Judge Watson answered.

"Well, I'll ask you this," Mr. Cassidy responded. "You say there are no objections to this franchise. How do you know? The committee is here for the purpose of finding if there be any."

"This is the first time," said Judge Watson, "that I have had any reason to hope that your intelligence predominates at last."

"Do you know of any reasons why we should act hastily on the application, which is for the benefit of the Long Island Railroad Company, and which is not even asked for through that company?" Mr. Cassidy inquired.

"How do you know about the Long Island Railroad?" Judge Watson replied.

"We all know that no other company could benefit by this franchise. It may sell it. How do we know it'll build?" Mr. Cassidy responded.

"Well," said Judge Watson. "Give us the franchise and put the onus where it belongs. Give us the benefit of the doubt."

R. Horak of Queens, speaking in opposition to the project, said the Long Island Railroad could not be depended upon. He practically charged that the company was trying to gobble up all franchise rights in connection with East River transportation, and said that it already held the Ranney bridge franchise and the right to build a tunnel from Hunter's Point, Long Island City, to Forty-second Street, Manhattan. This was denied a minute later by President Baldwin, who asserted that his company never had the slightest interest in either of these franchises.

Charles N. Chadwick, who followed, said: "We have come here to ask why, after the Legislature has authorized it, this franchise application has rested in your hands since June. The temper of the people of this community is beginning to get decidedly ugly over these delays. We demand an answer and a quick one to this question, Will we get the relief we seek?"

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, then inquired of President Baldwin if the construction of the tunnel would not help his railroad. "Yes," said Mr. Baldwin, "but it would have to increase our business a great deal to carry the cost of the tunnel."

"Would you be willing to release the city from paying its share of the Atlantic Avenue improvement if we grant this franchise?" Mr. Oakley continued.

"No," said Mr. Baldwin. "Under the law the city must pay half of the cost of the lowering and raising of the tracks, or about $1,250,000."

Judge Watson, addressing Mr. Oakley, asked, "If you believed that the sentiment of Brooklyn was unanimously in favor of this franchise, would you, under existing law, vote to grant it?"

Mr. Oakley admitted that in such circumstances he would favor the franchise. Judge Watson as he took his seat observed, "I haven't heard a remark dropped by a member of the committee that indicated that the committee favored this project." This called for an explanation from the Chairman, who said the committee was in search of information and not looking for a chance to show favor or disfavor.

Judge Watson accepted the explanation, and then Mr. Cassidy said to him, "If you wanted to sell me a horse, would you tell me all its faults?"

"Not you, I wouldn't," Judge Watson replied. "In that case I'd apply the principle of 'caveat emptor.'" Amid the laughter which this retort aroused the hearing was adjourned.

Jersey Central Ferry Franchise.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided not to act upon the instructions of the Sinking Fund Commission, to bring suit to enjoin the Central Railroad of New Jersey from operating a ferry between Whitehall Street and Communipaw, until the Municipal Assembly has had an opportunity to act upon the application of the company for a franchise for the operation of a ferry there.

REFORM CLUB AND SCHOOLS.

Committee to Represent the Organization at Albany in Behalf of Remedial Legislation.

The Reform Club has appointed a committee of three to appear on behalf of the club at the joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities at Albany to-day, when the Ford, Elsberg, and Marshall bills relating to the public schools of this city will be discussed.

The committee consists of Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Jacob W. Mack, and John G. Agar.

The Reform Club favors the unification of the schools under one general Board of Education, uniform salaries throughout the city, uniform courses of studies, uniform discipline and supervision, a definite sum provided by law, not less than four mills on each dollar of assessed valuation of city property, to be devoted to the public schools of the city for purposes other than building and sites, and power lodged in the Board of Education to disburse that sum free from interference and restraint of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but subject to their rigid inspection.

The Reform Club also favors the Ford and Elsberg bills because, in its opinion they provide the means best suited to accomplish the above results. The club is strongly opposed to the scheme of the Marshall bill, whereby the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be substituted for the Board of Education in most important educational functions, and whereby four independent and disjointed systems would be forced on the city.

WANTS THE GOVERNOR TO ACT.

Mr. Metcalfe Asks that Richmond County Teachers Get Their Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman George Metcalfe of Richmond to-night offered a resolution in the House in the interest of the school teachers of Richmond County, which reads:

"The misery and distress caused by the non-payment of salaries due the public school teachers of Richmond County being apparent to the members of the Legislature, therefore be it and it is hereby

"Resolved, That the Legislature request the Governor to send to the Assembly an emergency message containing a provision for the payment of salaries owing to said teachers of Richmond County for 1899."

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE WORK.

Edwin Markham Reads His Poem and Declares the Man with the Hoe Type Is Here.

Remarkable interest was evinced in the meeting of the Consumers' League held yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue. The hall was much too small to seat the great number of women who attended. Edwin Markham spoke and read his poem, "The Man with the Hoe," and addresses were made by Dr. Felix Adler and by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President, presided and reviewed the work of the league, which has succeeded in ameliorating the condition of employes in many establishments. The white list, giving the names of houses which refuse to use the products of sweat shops, was shown to be a growing one. Mrs. Nathan made a plea that members should give preference to houses on the white list and to goods having the league label.

Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes of the Auditing Committee read the Treasurer's report, which showed expenses for the year of $1,390.54, and a balance of $6.74.

Mrs. Kelley discussed factory labor and reported a condition in this State which compared very poorly with the conditions in Massachusetts and Maine.

Dr. Adler said that the thing to do to accomplish the league's purposes was to compel the Inspectors to do their work and to carry the fight into the lawmaking bodies. "You can reach your object," he said, "when you reach the conscience of the State." He advocated that the landlords should be required to have licenses. "The most effective way," said he, "to get at tenement house evils is to go straight for the landlords."

Mrs. Nathan introduced Mr. Markham. Before reading his famous poem, he said: "I am in sympathy with any movement which looks to the welfare of the laboring classes, though I do not look for the solution in anything short of co-operative industry.

"My poem is not a protest against labor," said he. "It I know my heart, I thoroughly believe in labor. Who does not? But it is an appeal against drudgery that which destroys hope, manliness, aspiration, rest, and the soul itself.

"The Man with the Hoe," he said was a type common to all nations, and he was found in the sweatshops of New York and in the mines of Virginia.

The league yesterday elected the following officers, most of them old officers re-elected:

President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Hugh Munroe Dewees and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes; Treasurer—Mrs. J. G. Croswell; Secretaries—Miss Bertha H. Seccomb and Miss Emma Brace.

M. CAMBON RETURNS.

French Ambassador Attempted to Overcome Opposition to Reciprocity Treaty in France.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, who has been absent from this country since last August, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Normandie from Havre. The Ambassador was expected to arrive a week ago, but, according to a statement made by one of his friends yesterday he remained in France in an endeavor to overcome opposition to the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, against which there is reported to be much protest on the part of Chambers of Commerce all over France.

The Ambassador remained on the pier but a few moments after the steamer arrived, and declined to be interviewed. He went to the Holland House, and will leave this city for Washington this morning. On the steamship pier to meet M. Cambon were M. Thiébaut, French Chargé d'Affaires; M. Taigny, Secretary of the Embassy; Henry Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul General at New York; Louis Lurienne, manager of the French Cable Company, and M. Chartran.

COULD NOT DISCHARGE WEAPON.

Rim-Fire Cartridges in Centre-Fire Revolver Prevent a Murder.

Joseph E. Manuel, an Italian shoemaker, did not know that a centre-fire revolver would not explode rim-fire cartridges and to that fortunate bit of ignorance John Richardson, the colored janitor of the flathouse at 2,009 Lexington Avenue, probably owes his life. For the same reason Manuel was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for felonious assault instead of being locked up on a charge of murder.

Manuel, who lives at 2,269 Second Avenue, visited Little Italy Sunday afternoon. Returning somewhat intoxicated about 7 o'clock he entered the vestibule of 2,009 Lexington Avenue and there conducted himself in a manner that aroused the protest of the janitor, Richardson, who was in the hallway. Richardson ordered the Italian to leave the place, and upon the latter's refusal, threw him out upon the sidewalk. Manuel returned and broke his cane over the janitor's head. Then they grappled. It was at this juncture that the Italian drew a large bulldog revolver, and placing it close to Richardson's breast, pulled the trigger. There was no report. The click of the trigger punctuated the janitor's frightened outcries three times more, but there was still no shot. Then Richardson succeeded in knocking his would-be murderer down, and a policeman, who had by that time arrived, led both men to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. There the fact that the revolver was a centre-fire weapon and that the cartridges were of the rim-fire variety was discovered, and Richardson's escape was explained.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:16
Moon rises	6:38		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:48	Gov. Isl'd	7:15	H. Gate	9:11	S. Hook	7:20
Gov. Isl'd	7:47	H. Gate	9:43				

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—Shak.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye *tastes* old because it *is* old. It is a whiskey "which time has brought to ripeness." It is "written down old with all the characters of age"—*mellowness, ripeness, flavor.* It is *pure* withal. There are several so-called "Club" whiskeys that are not *Maryland* Club. You can tell it by the *taste.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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The Wool Sensation

Makes Winter a miserable time for persons of sensitive skins. No wonder they dread donning an underwear which will keep them in a continual state of irritation. Wearers of

KOTEDSILK

Never experience this discomfort. The silk soothes the skin and keeps it in perfect condition. The bulkiness of wool is absent also.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
AND ALL LEADING STORES.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Belvernon, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Santos	.....	2:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Ardanrose, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	*0:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Hansa, Belize and Guatemala	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	*10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Tour THROUGH
OLD MEXICO and CALIFORNIA
14 days in Mexico, 19 days in California.
February 12 to March 29.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN.
Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation Cars over entire route.
Rate, $550, covering all necessary expenses.

MEXICO ONLY
February 12 to March 6.
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February 27 to March 29.
Rate, $375, covering all necessary expenses.

Tours to FLORIDA, OLD PT. COMFORT, and WASHINGTON.

For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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HARLEM BRANCH, 159-161 E. 126TH ST.

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New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
An auction sale of standard books, comprising the Encyclopedia Britannica in sheep binding, the works of Browning, Balzac, Dumas, Dickens, Carlyle, Thackeray, Irving, Eliot, Longfellow, Whittier, Ruskin, art books, Oxford and teachers' Bibles, atlases, globes, Webster's International and other dictionaries, all in fine bindings, will begin at 12 M. to-day at 147 Fulton Street, and at three o'clock this afternoon at 23 Union Square.
This is a clearance sale, and the books must be sold. No reserve. Ladies invited.
JAMES WHAN, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED.—First-class German or Swedish cook in a first-class apartment; small family; must understand all kinds of cooking, also a housemaid and waitress; must be experienced; good wages; first-class references required. Apply at the Ormond, 70th St. and Boulevard, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Ochs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newkur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By respectable young (North of Ireland) girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, assist with waiting; in private family; city or country; city references. 147 Christopher St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman; good reference. Noble, 501 West 149th St.; janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her cook whom she can highly recommend. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 56 West 52d St.

COOK.—First-class cook in a private family; excellent bread, cake, desserts, ice creams, soups, pastries; reference with kitchenmaid. 425 West 56th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands sours, meats, side dishes, &c.; is a good baker; best of references. Call at 314 East 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; will do coarse washing. Call at employer's, 129 East 54th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German woman work by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning. R. Eisele, 401 East 61st St., top floor back.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning of any kind, or office cleaning. Mrs. Lyon, 237 West 15th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl; age 22; highly recommended. Call Tuesday forenoon, any time before 2 P. M., 28 West 59th St. Miss L.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; speaks English, French, and German; accustomed to travel; excellent seamstress and packer. Call at present employer's after 2, Room 405 Hotel Majestic.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family, or would assist with chamberwork in small family; good reference. 449 West 43d St., Markham's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge, bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss-German; single; age, 35; willing and obliging; good city references. Butler, 694 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; 10 years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—I want a situation for my coachman, who has lived with me for the past nine years. Can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St., from 10 to 3. F. M. Freeman.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class man, (35;) married, one child; has thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; 17 years' first-class reference. S., Box 156 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; elderly man; first-class vegetable grower and florist; cares lawn, drives, walk; can milk; be useful; good reference. Gardener, 210 Chrystie St., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

A WALL STREET CLERK, THROUGHLY EXperienced in running blotter, sheet, office duties, &c., seeks employment with New York Stock Exchange house; hard worker, in search of advancement; highest references. Experience, Box 212 Times Office.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 448 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

POOLROOMS IN BROOKLYN

High Police Officials Consider Reported Conditions Exaggerated.

MAGISTRATES HANDICAP RAIDS

Commissioner Abell Says Even Proprietors Are Generally Discharged —He Accuses Moss's Men.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Department and Commissioner Henry E. Abell were both questioned last night as to the alleged presence in numbers of poolrooms in Brooklyn, a condition of things charged by a Brooklyn newspaper to be the fact, and both declared that such poolrooms would be promptly raided if discovered. Mr. Abell also said that it was almost impossible to secure the retention of persons accused of running poolrooms in this city, because of the attitude of the Magistrates.

Mr. York refused to admit or deny that poolrooms existed in Brooklyn, though he said he had taken notice of the publication by a Brooklyn newspaper of the addresses of places where it was charged they were maintained.

"I wont discuss the matter now," said he. "I may have something to say later."

"Is it because it might hamper the work of the police to discuss it now?" he was asked.

"I won't say that, either," said he. "Nor will I tell you whether the police are investigating the places mentioned. I will say this: Any poolroom that I discover will be closed up, and just as soon as I get satisfactory evidence of one I will proceed against it. Brooklyn's condition is much better than that of Manhattan, which is a big cosmopolitan place, with people of all sorts in it, while Brooklyn is a city of homes. In Manhattan some poolselling does exist. It is one of those sores that cannot quite be eradicated in such a city. One of the reasons it is difficult to stop it is that so much of it is done under the guise of licensed clubs. We have places in Manhattan under surveillance, but it is one thing to be sure a place is a poolroom and another to get legal evidence of the fact."

Commissioner Abell said that he did not know of any poolrooms in Brooklyn. "If I did," said he, "I would give orders to have them promptly closed up. I have been confined to my room for the last two weeks suffering from heart trouble, and I have not been reading newspapers in that period and have not noticed these charges, but if that paper will bring to the Police Board evidence of a single place run as a poolroom it will be closed. The Police Board is a unit in its determination to attempt to exterminate gambling. It cannot, however, wipe out the gambling passion in men's hearts, and it is impossible to suppress the vice altogether.

"These stories about poolrooms are by no means always well founded, however. A man of my acquaintance, not connected with the police force, either, told me the other day that a report had been spread of the existence of a poolroom on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, near Fifth Street. He said he knew every nook of every building in that vicinity, and he knew the charge couldn't be true. Often people who have audaciously threatened to own poolrooms in spite of us, and who have been driven out by the police, start such stories as this to get square.

"There is no city in the world, in my opinion, where disorder is so rare in consideration of the size and the kind of the population as it is in New York. There are fewer offenses here in proportion to the population than in the rest of the State. I wouldn't be afraid to walk from Coney Island to Spuyten Duyvil at night if I behaved myself. At the same time, men will gamble to some extent, and it is very difficult to get evidence against them. If the Magistrates would determine to co-operate a little more with us we might be able to do more. But we can't even get the poolroom keepers held; so, of course, we can't get them indicted.

"The law forbids gambling, except in a race-track inclosure. The very fact that it is permitted there provokes men to visit poolrooms. I have directed poolroom raids myself. The place is pulled, the paraphernalia seized. Next morning the prisoners are arraigned. The Magistrate asks the officer if his bet was registered. He has to admit that his name and the amount of the bet and the terms were not entered in a book. 'Discharged,' says the Magistrate; 'no violation of the law.' We have even had corroborative evidence, but the prisoners are discharged.

"Then places are run as clubs, and we cannot prevent their being resumed, even after one raid. If a policeman arrests a poolroom keeper again and again, the Magistrate discharging him each time, the cry goes up that this man is being hounded because he won't give up to the police. These men, whom we know to be bad, claim that they are hounded, simply to get square. Moss had plenty of such men up to testify at his investigation. The investigation was all a part of this reform movement in politics. Why, we have sworn testimony that the poolrooms existed without number in the reform administration, testimony of men who ran them and played them. They are less frequent now.

"Talk about this being a wide-open town! What do you think of the towns up the State—full of vice. Take Albany, with dens of every sort near the Capitol. There is only one way to stop poolrooms. Pass a law forbidding the Western Union Telegraph Company to furnish news or races by wire to clubs, and give us the right to tap the wires and every poolroom in the city would close."

Mr. Abell said that recently two young men were arrested for stealing wire, and were found to be employes of Frank Moss. "They had been hired to tap wires leading to poolrooms," said he, "and had been stealing it instead. That is the kind of men he put on the witness stand."

SERGT. DALY TRANSFERRED.

"Police Reasons" the Only Statement Vouchsafed by Capt. Thomas.

Sergt. John Daly, who has served under the four Captains preceding Capt. Thomas in command of the Nineteenth Precinct, was transferred last night to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. "Police reasons" was all Capt. Thomas would say regarding the transfer.

Sergt. Frederick Carlson, who a week ago was sent from the West Thirtieth Street Station to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was ordered back to the former station last night. Sergt. Conboy is now the only Sergeant left in the Nineteenth Precinct who served under Capt. Price. He said yesterday that he expected to be transferred in the near future.

Woman Dies in the Street.

In Trinity Place, near Rector Street, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Roundsman Sherwood of the Church Street Station found a woman, very ill, on the sidewalk. Before the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital the woman died, and the surgeon took the body to the police station. There was $38.05 in the woman's dress bosom. She was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, and had slightly gray hair. She was clad in a black dress, skirt and waist, black hat, black knit jacket, black cashmere shawl, black stockings, and rubbers. The body was sent to the Morgue, where it awaits identification.

Georgia Society Organized.

More than a hundred persons formerly citizens of the State of Georgia and citizens of that State temporarily living in this city met last night in the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, and organized the Georgia Society. The officers elected are: President—Robert G. Erwin, the President of the Plant Railway System; Vice President—Edward T. Charlton of the Ocean Steamship Company; Secretary and Treasurer—David Robinson. The next meeting was arranged for Feb. 1. It will be held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Rev. W. E. Needham Resigns.

The Rev. William E. Needham has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, with the request that it take effect May 1. Mr. Needham, it is said, desires to engage more extensively in evangelistic work. He has been quite successful in this field. Mr. Needham is known as the "artist preacher," having made quite a reputation by his work in drawing rapid crayon sketches to illustrate points in his sermons.

SEPARATE CHILDREN'S COURT.

Plan Regarded by Several Magistrates as Impracticable—Gerry Society Favors It.

Although a good many of the City Magistrates are in favor of the project for a separate court for children, such as has been advocated by Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department and by the Gerry society, it seems to be the general opinion among them that there is no likelihood of the plan ever materializing. Magistrate Deuel declared that he had always been in favor of a special court, at which the young might be kept apart from adult prisoners and saved from contact with hardened offenders.

"But," said Magistrate Deuel, "I do not believe that any such plan would be considered by the powers that be. Politics are against it. I talked with Mr. Gerry about the matter years ago, and it would be an excellent thing if such a court were established. You have got to remember, however, that even were youthful prisoners isolated in this way, it would not prevent all children from contact with hardened criminals in court. Mothers take their children to the courts with them every day when asking for summonses or warrants.

"If the plan for a separate court were ever adopted it would not mean that one or two Magistrates would make a specialty of children's cases. The Magistrates would preside at the court in rotation, just as they do at the other courts. But two more Magistrates would be needed, and, as I said, I don't expect to see anything come of the idea."

Magistrate Hogan is one of those who oppose the scheme. He said that he considered a separate court unnecessary. In the courts as at present constituted children could be isolated in separate rooms, if desirable, and that plan was sometimes followed. It would be a good deal better, Mr. Hogan added, to make a rule that all cases of children should be heard in the Gerry society's rooms at the courts.

Magistrate Mott said that he did not believe that any such plan as that proposed would ever be considered.

The Gerry society has definitely declared itself in favor of a separate court for children. Superintendent Jenkins of the society has included in his annual report, which is soon to be issued, a plea for such an institution. He declares that the removal of children from the regular courts would do much toward helping them to maintain their self-respect. One who had been arrested would not feel so much disgraced if tried simply with other children.

OPPOSE FITCHBURG LEASE.

Massachusetts Central Directors Appeal to Gov. Crane.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Globe will say to-morrow:

To the existing complications regarding the big projected railroad leases in which all New England is just now interested, has been added a new feature. The threat which certain Massachusetts Central interests have recently been making against the Boston and Maine in connection with the proposed lease by the latter of the Fitchburg, took material form yesterday in the forwarding to Gov. Crane of a letter protesting against the lease on the ground that if carried out it will be likely to adversely affect the interests of the Central Massachusetts stockholders.

It is expected that Gov. Crane on receipt of the letter will refer it to the Attorney General for such action as he may see fit to take.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine has formally renewed his propositions to the Directors of the Fitchburg to lease the road for ninety-nine years, but no date has yet been set for a meeting of the Fitchburg Directors to act upon the proposition.

SALOONS HIT HARD.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—A decision which will close two-thirds of the saloons in Iowa was handed down by the Supreme Court to-day. It is considered the most generally important decision given out in ten years.

In 1894 the Legislature passed the so-called "mulct liquor law," which did not repeal the old prohibitory statute, but suspended its penalties on condition of filing a petition of a majority of the voters and securing consent of the Town Council on the operation of saloons. In 1897 the Legislature published a new and complete code, which changed in a few minor respects the mulct law. The old mulct act had no provision for a canvass of the consent petition; the new code provided it must be canvassed and approved by the County Supervisors.

Lorenzo Ill, a Des Moines saloonkeeper, was assailed by the Anti-Saloon League on the ground that he could not operate his saloon under the new law without getting a new consent petition and having it canvassed by the Supervisors. The District Court, Judge C. A. Bishop, presiding, decided in Ill's favor, and the case went up on certiorari proceedings. The Supreme Court, through Judge Waterman's opinion to-day, decides the whole matter.

It holds that the code of 1897 repealed all laws heretofore passed; that the old mulct law was repealed; that consent petitions secured and filed under the old law are rendered worthless, and that any saloon keeper operating under a petition filed prior to Oct. 1, 1897, when the new code took effect, is liable to be fined for contempt and have his place closed.

JUDGE TAKES CHILD IN HIS LAP.

There was a pretty scene in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus, Justice Maddox heard testimony in the application of Cornelius L. Sullivan of 583 Fifth Avenue to recover his daughter, Adelaide Sullivan, who has been living with her aunt, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, at 275 Prospect Avenue, since the death of her mother.

The child is nearly four years old. Her mother died three years and nine months ago. About a year ago Sullivan married again. Since that time, according to the testimony, he had been to Mrs. Johnson's house and had not paid the expenses of the child's keep.

While the hearing was going on yesterday, the child, who was handsomely clothed, sat in the lap of her aunt, whom she called "Mamma." Justice Maddox beckoned to the little one to come to him. The child looked up inquiringly into her aunt's face, and the latter placed her on the floor, indicating to the little one that she could go to the Judge.

The little girl toddled timidly up to the bench, and Justice Maddox took her up into his lap. She was a little frightened at the proceeding, and laying her head on the Judge's shoulder, began to cry.

"There, there, my little maid, don't cry," said the Judge, soothingly.

The child looked up into his face, brushed away her tears, and smiled. In reply to his Honor's questions, the little girl said that she did not want to go and live with her father, but preferred to live with her "mamma."

Justice Maddox said he thought that under the circumstances the child should not be given to the father. He thought it would be to the girl's interests to stay with the aunt, who so carefully provided for her and whom she loved. The father might see the child at intervals, and the parties were left to arrange between themselves as to what times he could see his daughter.

New Opposition Paper Mills.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Industry Mills, owned by the Paterson Savings Institution and formerly used by the Adams Cotton and Buckram Company, have been leased to the Gledhill Paper Company, now of Thirty-fourth Street, New York. At the time the wall-paper trust was formed, the company entered the "combine," but recently withdrew from it and will now move its plant to this city, and operate outside of the trust. Most of the employes will have to be brought from New York.

Plant Estate Nearly $17,000,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the executors of the will of the late Henry B. Plant, filed the inventory of his estate, with the appraisal, in the Probate Court to-day. It amounts to $16,952,546, and includes all of his estate, except the real estate which belonged to him in Florida, and which is not subject to appraisal and inventory, except in the courts of that State.

Four Lost in Oyster Schooner Wreck.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 29.—The oyster schooner Nausett, which was wrecked yesterday off Watch Hill, was owned by Joseph Marks of Dighton. She left that port on Tuesday last, having aboard Marks, his two children, Willie and Eddie, aged twelve and ten respectively, and Thomas Meldin, an elderly sailor. It is believe that all on board were lost.

Healer James Surrenders.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—Christian Science Healer James, indicted for manslaughter for complicity in the death of Ethel Yates at Council Bluffs early in January, to-day surrendered to the authorities. Mrs. Yates, mother of the girl, who was indicted at the same time as James, is out on bail.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S AMBITION.

Tells a Rhode Island Audience He Has a Higher Aim than to be President.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—Col. William Jennings Bryan began a week's tour of New England for the purpose of discussing the questions of the day to-day, speaking at Pawtucket and Woonsocket in the afternoon, and this city in the evening. As the State of Rhode Island is just on the eve of a Gubernatorial campaign, which will close with an election in April Mr. Bryan's coming is regarded as timely by the Democrats.

The speeches he delivered to-day did not differ much one from another. In the course of his address at Pawtucket he said:

"I have a higher ambition than to be President. That is, to do something to make the Government better. I have no doubt that the time will come when the principles of the Chicago platform will be a part of the law of the United States. I believe in their ultimate triumph."

At Woonsocket, where he addressed a large crowd in the Opera House, Mr. Bryan declared that the newspapers of the East were not entirely fair to the party he represented, and asserted that the policy of the Republican Party was not argument, but coercion, and this was particularly noticeable in 1896.

Touching briefly upon the subject of trusts, he said the Republican Party had amended the commandment to "Thou shalt not steal—on a small scale." Imperialism was defined as a government thirteen inches in diameter, round, and fired out of a cannon.

Mr. Bryan in closing said: "The Republicans believe that it is the destiny of this country to enter into the international landgrabbing trust and imitate the European nations to carry on a war of conquest. The Democrats believe that it is the mission of this Nation to stand erect and show by its example the blessings of self-government."

Mr. Bryan's address in Infantry Hall to-night was considered the first of a series of rallies arranged by the Democratic State Committee in its efforts to carry the State. Moreover, as the Legislature will meet to-morrow, the gathering brought together prominent men of both big parties from all over the State, to hear the doctrines of Jeffersonian Democracy expounded by a National Democratic leader. The speech was listened to by an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. There was plenty of music and enthusiasm.

Congressman Lentz, who is a member of Col. Bryan's party, also made a speech.

BASEBALL MAGNATES MEET.

Promoters of the New American Association Assemble at Philadelphia to Organize.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Baseball men from various sections of the country who are interested in the new American Association, which is to meet here to-morrow for the purpose of organizing and to lay out a circuit, began to arrive to-day. Most of them are now on the ground.

Those here to-night are H. D. Quin, President of the association; C. S. Havener, and Joseph D. O'Brien of Milwaukee; Adrian C. Anson of Chicago, A. G. Hoeckel of St. Louis, Thomas McCarthy and J. H. Drewson of Boston, and Phil Peterson, Conway W. Sams, and John McGraw of Baltimore.

Detroit will be represented at the meeting by proxy in the hands of the Milwaukee people, and it is expected that representatives from Providence will arrive to-morrow.

Philadelphia's interests at present are looked after by Frank Richter. The Baltimore contingent arrived late to-night, and soon thereafter the new magnates retired to an upper room of the Hotel Hanover, where an informal conference was held. It was said that the conference was held for the sole purpose of becoming acquainted, but it is known that plans for the meeting to-morrow were discussed and that a rough programme was mapped out.

It is believed that there will be considerable difficulty encountered when it comes to making up the circuit. It is known that the association has more than enough applications for admission to complete the organization. Louisville is among the applicants, and Washington and New York are also knocking for admission. There is a rumor around the hotel corridors to-night that William Barnie is the moving spirit that is pushing New York for membership in the new organization.

When President Quin was seen to-night regarding the dispatch from Washington which stated that President Young of the National League had received applications for protection and membership under the National agreement of the American Association from various clubs, he emphatically denied that any such application had been made. Mr. Quin said that the new association is fully able to take care of itself, and does not intend to ask favors of the National League.

CLUB OWNERS INTERESTED.

National League Men Watching Events Very Closely.

The club owners of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs are much interested in the meeting of the prospective new American Association, which is scheduled to be held in Philadelphia to-day. If the association is successfully launched and McGraw and Robinson assume the management of the rival club in Baltimore it will aid the National League in reducing the circuit to eight clubs.

As the affairs of the National League now stand, the Baltimore Club is the only obstacle to prevent the adoption of an eight club circuit. The Circuit Committee of the major league considers the determination of nearly all the players of the Baltimore Club to desert the National League for the new association a point in its favor.

It practically leaves the Baltimore Club without a team, and as the new combination in Baltimore has secured the ball grounds, the Baltimore Club is without assets and has practically nothing to offer for the money consideration asked some time ago to drop out of the League. The League was ready to pay a reasonable price to the Baltimore Club for its players and franchise, despite the denials of several club owners that such a plan had been arranged.

The management of the New Yorks claim that the chances for a circuit of eight clubs this season are very favorable. The club shows that the circuit at present has already been reduced to nine clubs, Cleveland and Louisville having been disposed of and Baltimore being without a team or grounds.

It is not thought likely that the Baltimore Club, when it finds itself practically reorganizing a team for the two years still remaining before the ten-year agreement of maining before the ten-year agreement of twelve clubs expires. It is a patent fact that Baltimore was to be excluded from the circuit when the reorganization takes place in 1902.

The Baltimore-Brooklyn combination is not at all worried over the situation, apparently. It is probably awaiting the result of to-day's meeting, and believes, as many other club owners do, that the new association is a myth, as up to the present time there has not been enough money pledged to organize a single club, and it requires a vast amount of capital to organize a rival to the National League and secure the latter's players by offering better salaries.

TRI COLLEGIATE BASEBALL.

The New England Schedule for 1900 Is Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 29.—The following is the official baseball schedule of the New England Tricollegiate Baseball Association, composed of the colleges of Wesleyan, Amherst, and Williams:

April 24—Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.
May 2—Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
May 5—Wesleyan vs. Amherst at Middletown.
May 16—Williams vs. Wesleyan at Williamstown.
May 26—Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Amherst.
May 30—Williams vs. Amherst at Williamstown.
June 2—Williams vs. Wesleyan at Williamstown.
June 6—Wesleyan vs. Amherst at Middletown.
June 9—Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.
June 16—Williams vs. Amherst at Williamstown.
June 23—Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Amherst.
June 25—Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.

WILL PLAY BY TEAMS.

Yale Baseball Association Arranges a Game with Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—It was announced to-night that the Yale Baseball Association would recognize the rival professional baseball league, and a game has been arranged with Baltimore. Other games will be scheduled. The Yale management will also arrange games with the National League teams.

East Twenty-third Street Robbery.

Miss Florence Helena Mackwood, an elocutionist and reader, complained last night to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that her apartments, at 36 East Twenty-third Street, had been robbed during her absence yesterday of clothing and trinkets to the value of $125.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Crescent Athletic Club bowling team created a surprise last night in the Brooklyn interclub tournament by running up the unusual score of 1,031. None of the other seven clubs in the league came up to the Crescent Club's scores. Summaries:

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Columbian.			
Bloomfield	170	211	210	Schaefer	163	142	202
Bennett	135	115	180	Kelley	168	215	151
Ham	127	164	138	Haggerty	184	161	165
Holmes, Sr.	134	177	135	O'Connor	207	125	178
Holmes, Jr.	142	169	186	Maxwell	171	187	179
Total	708	836	849	Total	893	830	875

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Knickerbocker.			
Corcoran	152	147	139	Walton	109	147	148
Howard	167	171	144	Stillick	166	165	146
Sullivan	165	175	132	Fishbeck	115	152	123
Langan	196	224	247	Halstead	124	118	110
Judge	167	221	157	Boocock	179	170	165
Totals	847	938	819	Totals	691	752	692

Grand Totals—Columbian Club, 5,202; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,528.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.				Carlton.			
Cook	149	152	120	Stoner	154	147	155
McMullen	139	109	136	Ebbets	133	144	164
Huskinson	134	117	118	Lincoln	134	129	170
Nailor	165	157	139	Weber	109	148	131
Little	145	149	133	Stebbens	196	157	147
Total	732	684	676	Total	725	725	767

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.				Aurora Grata.			
Mason	225	128	176	Parker	140	207	172
Meyer	182	142	131	Tucker	164	143	201
Clarke	136	178	121	Gooderson	138	156	123
A. S. Proskey	224	133	150	McElroy	149	165	178
Schwartji	200	190	161	Beard	203	220	154
Total	967	771	739	Total	794	881	824

Grand totals—Carlton Club, 4,649; Aurora Grata Club, 4,594.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.				Crescent.			
Lovell	169	168	201	Beard	168	146	155
Higgins	176	165	147	Maguire	106	168	177
Halstead	117	127	156	Edwards	189	126	163
Pomeroy	126	159	169	Parkinson	155	170	152
Stoutenburg	151	125	213	Iremonger	175	165	198
Total	739	744	886	Total	844	775	845

AT THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent.				Lincoln.			
Bull	164	216	214	Olmstead	185	144	161
Meserole	155	178	197	Holdridge	150	173	173
Doyle	179	185	246	Allen	149	129	162
Anderson	150	160	190	Young	152	136	180
Kelley	170	181	184	Stenbugler	169	150	152
Total	818	920	1031	Total	805	732	768

Grand total—Crescent A. C., 5,233; Lincoln, 4,664.

AT THE HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Rose	137	226	163	Lewis	147	158	157
Tompkins	140	173	171	Ackerson	130	125	158
Price	144	151	137	Urquhart	156	102	153
Ferguson	140	143	131	Kline	156	168	159
Kitching	179	146	147	Joslin	229	156	138
Total	736	844	749	Total	850	799	755

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Hanover.			
Gelhaus	167	152	190	Lee	194	170	155
Reiffarth	136	155	188	Helmle	158	114	173
Hobby	175	109	132	Struse	174	143	173
Matthews	145	197	175	Grosch	215	164	155
Worth	150	147	159	Tuttle	170	171	130
Total	773	820	844	Total	911	762	786

Grand total—Brooklyn B. C., 4,841; Hanover, 4,898.

The opening series of the week in the North Side National tournament last night furnished a surprise in the shape of a double defeat for the Pontiac Wheelmen. In the first game the Pontiacs were downed by the Swiss-American team. The Pontiacs rolled fairly well in the second game, but the Knickerbockers did some fine head-pin work, and turned out a score of 913, winning by forty pins. In the final game the Swiss-American team did not show the form it did early in the evening, and the Knickerbockers scored their second victory, with more than 100 pins to spare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Swiss-American—Schmid, 164; Bernet, 160; Schoch, 161; De Bois, 94; Steadell, 142. Total, 821.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 187; Vetter, 135; MacLellen, 169; Foege, 135; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Engleking, 176; De Forest, 184; Snyder, 181; I. Luehr, 163; Meyer, 209. Total, 913.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 189; Vetter, 157; MacLellen, 189; Foege, 147; Lehrbach, 200. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Engleking, 213; Le Forest, 152; Snyder, 170; I. Luehr, 147; Meyer, 183. Total, 865.

Swiss-American—Schmid, 158; Bernet, 151; Schoch, 127; De Bois, 137; Steadell, 151. Total, 724.

Every boat club on the Harlem River was represented at the opening of the Harlem Navy Bowling Association tournament at the Harlem Palace Alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Lone Star, Nassau, and Metropolitan Clubs bowled in the opening series. The Nassau team, of which Fred Vilmar, President of the Harlem River Regatta Association, is a member, easily won two games. The "Mets" rolled low scores in both their games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 178; Dubion, 116; Siebenheimer, 139; Epstein, 140; Levor, 158. Total, 722.

Nassau—Hotaling, 147; Moore, 149; Vilmar, 141; Palmer, 181; Howard, 159. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.

Lone Star—Yankauer, 136; Dubion, 114; Siebenheimer, 105; Epstein, 143; Levor, 174. Total, 672.

Metropolitan—Chickero, 95; Johnson, 127; Sharland, 106; Clark, 199; Springmeyer, 130. Total, 567.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 159; Moore, 149; Vilmar, 146; Palmer, 168; Howard, 167. Total, 792.

Metropolitan—Chickero, 121; Johnson, 122; Sharland, 86; Clark, 135; Springmeyer, 93. Total, 557.

The final series of games in the Harlem League was bowled at the Harlem Palace last night, the Friendships winning two games. The Washingtons and Knickerbockers are tied for the championship of the league, and there is also a tie for third prize, the Orientals, Belvideres, and Empires each having won fourteen games and lost six. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 235; Jarchow, 165; Gerhardt, 170; McDowell, 194; Dewes, 125. Total, 889.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 133; Monahan, 163; Brouwer, 158; Zollinger, 182; E. Ebling, 156. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 178; Monahan, 194; Brouwer, 216; Zollinger, 177; E. Ebling, 139. Total, 904.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 177; Miller, 167; Scherles, 175; Le Beau, 179; C. Boettjer, 136. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.

Friendship—Higbie, 174; Jarchow, 145; Gerhardt, 150; McDowell, 152; Dewes, 194. Total, 815.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 179; Miller, 147; Scherles, 119; Le Beau, 172; C. Boettjer, 161. Total 778.

The Knickerbocker Council failed to present its complete team in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, and as a result were beaten in two games. The second teams of the Our and the New York Councils met in the first game, but the result was never in doubt. Our Council leading throughout and winning by a score of 810 to 674. The New Yorks easily defeated the Knickerbockers four representatives in the second game, as did the Harlem Council team in the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 2—Schiff, 196; Wenderoth, 134; Dent, 177; Schenck, 159; Coleman, 144. Total, 810.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 136; Dorland, Sr., 139; Crookston, 118; May, 121; Snover, 160. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 154; Hickson, 82; Crookston, 131; May, 135; Snover, 158. Total, 660.

Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 133; Springer, 121; Schwartz, 86; Fruhan, 79. Total, 419.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem—Linden, 152; Manheim, 143; Holt, 120; Cowles, 212; Wyman, 169. Total, 796.

Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 132; Springer, 89; Schwartz, 113; Fruhan, 127. Total, 461.

Fraternity Council forfeited its game last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Three games, however, were played, Bedford Council winning twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Coolidge, 144; James, 120; Hodgson, 131; Tamly

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ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund," E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.
N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities.
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.
Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$350,000
First Mortgage Six Per Cent.
Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON

Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorized issue.....$1,500,000
Reserve in Treasury.....$400,000
Present Issue.....1,100,100

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $750,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

DIRECTORS:
H. T. NEIDLINGER of NEIDLINGER & SONS.....NEW YORK
A. R. KUSER, SECRETARY and TREASURER, TRENTON GAS & ELEC. CO.....TRENTON
JOHN I. KUSER, TREASURER, THE TRENTON BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
MAHLON H. MARGERUM of MAHLON H. MARGERUM & BRO.....TRENTON
THOMAS HILLIARD of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.....NEW YORK
FRANZ HILL, former owner of HILL'S BREWERY.....TRENTON
RICHARD BARLOW, PRESIDENT, CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
CHARLES A. MAY, GENERAL MANAGER, MADDOCK POTTERY COMPANY.....TRENTON
T. E. OTIS, PRESIDENT, PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY.....TRENTON
RAYMOND L. WARD, 59 BROAD STREET.....NEW YORK
G. D. W. VROOM.....TRENTON

TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR,
TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY	TRENTON, N. J.
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY	TRENTON, N. J.

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.
In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own a number of valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.
The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

New York, March 20th, 1899.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City:
Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898 averaged $200,880.64 per annum.
All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.
Yours very truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres, The People's Brewing Co.:
Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:

The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899. Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	$103,932.21
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.	
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	

In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,932.
Yours truly,
THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date.
The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.
The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.
The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.
Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$8,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899	967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums	$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899	$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)	$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,483,944.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	2,395,500.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,125,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,005,756.77
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	147,790.55
Cash in Bank	266,139.29
Amount	$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard,
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	928	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, December 6th, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. R. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31st, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.)
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg.-Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.
(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. do. do. 1st pfd.
10 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Eds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
18¾ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.
24 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do. do.
60 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Park Bank, New York.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 N. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
16 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
182 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R'y Co. 1st Bds. (Cts. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
15 shs. Leather Manf. Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., L. E. & West. R. R. 1st. Const. 7 p. c. Funded Coupon Bds., 1920.
$5,000 General Electric Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds. Regst., 1914.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
8 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1902.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. pf.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
11,542 shares in pool of 168,000 shares The Consolidated Gold Fields of Mexico, Limited, £1 each (hypothecated.)
10 shares German-American Real-Estate Title Insurance Co., $10 each.
20 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1804, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:
SERIES A-b SECURITIES.
29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-69, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:
A-d SECURITIES.
3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
60 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:
A-e SECURITIES.
116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:
A-a SECURITIES.
5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:
D-4 SECURITIES.
124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.
In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.
D-24 SECURITIES.
21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.
Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago).
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, upon the First Mortgage 6 % Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 29th, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting

which went into effect last week, and therefore means no additional profit to any of the refining companies.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong yesterday on buying by Flower brokers, and new interests identified with the property. Stock Exchange houses which some time ago were said to have advised short selling of the stock were yesterday counseling buying.

Discussing the meeting of Directors for the election of officers, to be held this week, a Director said: "I anticipate no changes. President Rossiter will be re-elected—you may depend on that."

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S SALES.

In relation to the recent active movement in Missouri Pacific, it was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that it was due to the selling of the Countess Castellane's holdings in the property to Standard Oil interests. This story, however, received little credence. An officer of the company pronounced it as absurd. The general opinion is that the movement was due to what was more or less apparent to close observers of the situation, namely, a bull pool organized to advance the quotation.

Yesterday, on dealings of 4,400 shares, the stock advanced ⅝ of a point.

LONDON BUYS ATCHISON.

Atchison preferred was one of the few stocks bought by London yesterday, though here the stock was somewhat depressed by the report that about sixty brakemen on the Eastern Division of the system, between Emporia and Kansas City, had been laid off. As an offset to this, it was reported from Chicago that Atchison officials there say that transcontinental business has been heavy and that January earnings should make a good gain over January, 1899.

PREDICTING GOLD EXPORTS.

The fact that the sterling exchange market was firmer yesterday than it has been for some time led to renewed talk of the probability of gold exports, and several exchange brokers gave it as their opinion that when England's war loan is called for the flow of money from this country to London will certainly begin.

ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION.

The Street yesterday, in view of recent talk and proposed legislation affecting trusts, paid more than passing attention to the decision by Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago, declaring unconstitutional the law which said that a trust has no right to sue or recover on any contract made in Illinois. Officers in this city of several companies commonly known as "trusts" declared it as their opinion that as time passed the courts would more and more incline to a broader interpretation of all laws touching upon corporations and so-called "trusts."

ERRATIC AND WEAK.

Third Avenue was again erratic and weak yesterday, due in a large measure to the doubt as to the nature and probable result of the financial negotiations now pending in respect to the debt of the company. The range of prices was from 107½ to 110⅝, with the close 109½—a net decline of a half point. The opening was more than two points under the closing figure of Saturday.

EARNINGS GROW LARGER.

The same interests which lately have been buying Southern Pacific were yesterday again purchasers. The next report of the company, it is officially stated, will make a very encouraging showing, and will show steadily increasing earnings. Notwithstanding the absence of official information on the subject, talk of a dividend continues.

SPECULATING ON THE RESULT.

Pending the announcement of the result of the meeting yesterday of the American Steel and Wire Directors in Chicago, much speculation as to probable action was heard, and as a result of that speculation more or less trading followed, with a net gain for the common stock of ¼ points on sales of some 35,000 shares, and of ⅞ on the preferred on sales of 2,000 shares.

HOW ONE ROAD PROSPERS.

The strength of Northern Pacific yesterday was due to the fact that the published earnings of the company for the month of December showed an increase over the same month last year of $65,140. From July 1 to Dec. 31 the total net earnings were $8,237,200, and the increase $633,130.

TALKING OF PURCHASE.

The buying of Evansville and Terre Haute yesterday, the stock advancing 1¼ points, was on a revival of the rumor that the Southern was negotiating for the purchase of the road, and had recently been quietly absorbing stock in the open market.

PRESSED WITH ORDERS.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong yesterday on reports from Alabama from official sources that the company was pressed with orders. Directors of the company, it is said, are now on a tour of inspection of the properties of the company.

ANTICIPATING INTEREST.

The Chicago and Northwestern, which last month anticipated payment of its January interest, is now anticipating the interest due Feb. 1 on its funded debt.

INCLINED TO HEAVINESS.

The trading in St. Paul yesterday was limited, and the stock was rather inclined to heaviness, though the close was at the same figure as on Saturday. During the day a statement was put out from Chicago from Chairman Roswell Miller to the effect that, in addition to "expenditures for the improvement of the property," the December decrease was partly due to the "increased cost of material."

AS VIEWED FROM LONDON.

Discussing the financial statement of Louisville and Nashville for the first half of the current fiscal year, which was published in these columns some time ago, and showed a profit for the twelve months ended June 30, 1899, of $2,627,000, and an increase for the six months to Dec. 31 of $595,000, The London Statist says:

"The prospects of the present half year are good. The iron trade is very active, and the South generally is in a state of prosperity. The holding back of cotton by Southern planters for higher prices means a larger cotton traffic than usual in the June half year. Moreover, there is the possibility that the cotton may be marketed at better prices, which would bring increased profits to planters and further stimulate trade in the Southern States. It is, however, probable that liberal expenditures will be made upon the property. The company closed its construction account on July 1, 1894, and up to June 30, 1899, had charged over $2,500,000 to expenses for permanent improvements. So far as can at present be seen, the policy of the Directors is to maintain 4 per cent. distributions, and to apply surplus profits beyond the sum required for this purpose to improvements. Considering the very large amount of money spent by the competitors of the Louisville in reducing grades, &c., the necessity for such outlay is apparent. In the course of a few years the value of Louisville property would be greatly improved were it able to spend money freely upon betterments with the object of working more economically hereafter. The betterment outlays must therefore be regarded as tending to increase the probability of the maintenance of 4 per cent. distributions."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had an active and somewhat erratic day yesterday. Well over 400,000 bales changed hands. Cotton opened up 2 to 3 points on cable advices, which were better than had been expected in view of the war news. As the day's larger receipts began to become apparent, however, the market rapidly sold off, even though their proportions had been somewhat forecasted on Saturday. Cotton lost its advance and to a certain extent fell still further. In the majority of months cotton closed with a net loss of 2 points. The next crop months—from September to December inclusive—were in strong contrast with the rest of the market, however, closing with a net gain of 5 to 7 points. The receipts for the day amounted to 40,210 bales, as against 33,302 of a week previous, (considered a good day's receipts at the time,) and 34,818 of a year previous. There is promise of large receipts for to-day also.

Coffee was fairly active yesterday and weak in spite of the moderate Brazilian receipts of 20,000 bags. It opened barely steady, 5 to 15 points off, and closed steady, with a net loss of 10 to 15 points.

Dealings on the Consolidated and Produce Exchanges were also fairly good. The Granger stocks were largely speculated in on the Consolidated, and they as well as the rest of the market showed more firmness than recent British disasters in South Africa had led many to expect. Wheat opened ⅝ up, on the Produce Exchange, and under the influence of profit-taking, which was induced by the slight advance and weak Liverpool cables, it lost this gain. Foreign buying in the later hours of the market raised it again, and at the close it had gained a cent a bushel. It went even higher in the desultory dealing which followed the regular market's close. Several cables confirming the news of the partial closing of the port of Rosario, Argentine Republic, were read by the trade.

Corn and oats were both steady. Oats were dull, but 400,000 bushels of corn were taken for export.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road quoted as saying that the decrease in net earnings of the company for December was mainly due to improvements made on the property.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for sight sterling exchange.

According to Southern dispatches the work of buying the big coal area on the west side of the Monongahela River in Morgantown, West Va., by a New York company is nearing completion.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern of interest on the funded debt, due on Thursday.

Deficit of $322,075 under the legal requirement shown by statement outside banks, a decrease of $686,150 as compared with the previous week.

Reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent. in the Bank of Holland's rate of discount.

Interest to the amount of $4,179,507 to be paid by the Government this week.

Plan for a consolidation of the New Bedford Copper Company, the Taunton Copper Works, and the Revere Copper Company into one corporation, with a capital of $600,000.

Stockholders of the John B. Stetson Company to meet in April and vote on a proposition to increase the common stock from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

Chicago rumors that the Chicago and Alton may add the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf to its present system.

Announcement that with the retirement of M. E. Ingalls from the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio on Thursday the office will be filled by George W. Stevens, now General Manager of the road.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $101,449,332; balances, $7,841,558; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $920,593.

Money on call in London, 1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for short, and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—55c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—There was an all-around despondency on the Stock Exchange to-day, opening with a general decline of two points in Rands and from one-quarter to one-half in other securities. Later there was a slight recovery, but business was inactive.

American railway shares opened weak, but later the market reacted and prices became generally harder, closing firm.

Consols for both money and the account, 99⅞; Canadian Pacific preferred, 96; Erie, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 32½; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 120½; New York Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 65⅜; Reading, 8⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅝; Atchison, 16⅜; Louisville, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27½.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅛.

Gold to the amount of £6,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130; Madrid, 20; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prices were depressed on the Bourse at the opening to-day because of the retreat of the English troops in South Africa, but subsequently they were steadier, especially toward the close, which was inactive. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 10c. for the account; exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.10.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, despite the decline in London. Mine shares rose considerably on large covering purchases. Bank shares were harder. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet. Later local shares were in strong demand.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 76.10. Gold was quoted at 28.85.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo; capital, $4,000. Directors—William Weeks Ridout, John C. Moss, and Mollie D. Wilson, Buffalo.

McElreavy and Houck Company of Brooklyn; to deal in plumbers' supplies; capital, $40,000. Directors—John McElreavy and G. W. Houck, Brooklyn; Otis K. Dimock, Martin D. Fink, New York City.

Lawyers' Co-operative Union of Buffalo; to publish a legal directory; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank H. Button, Maude S. Button, Buffalo; Herman E. Button, Peekskill.

East Yonkers Company of Mount Vernon; to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—Orville C. Taintor, A. B. Knapp, and Clarence M. Fowler, New York City.

Crescent Brewing Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—David M. Wright, Emma L. Wright, and Edward M. McIntyre, Syracuse; John L. Sherwood and Conrad J. Fisher, Fayetteville.

Alpine Manufacturing Company, to manufacture druggists' specialties; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. B. Gaylor and F. A. Gaylor, New York City; S. C. Haviland and E. H. Haviland, Chatham, N. J.

Gas Tip and Self Lighter Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. E. Dickinson, Irvington; Edward W. Fengar, Newark, N. J.; John D. Marston, Ralph T. Rokeby, and Horace E. Parker, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The American Bond and Mortgage Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, all of which has been paid in, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The company proposes to carry on all kinds of construction work. The incorporators are Loren H. Mershon, George H. Campbell, James Roberts, Frank S. Durand, and Charles J. Schuetz.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 29.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Lennox Morris Company of Boston, to establish and operate workshops of any nature and to engage in any mercantile or manufacturing business. Capital, $50,000.

The Union Express Company of Wilmington, to transport money, goods, and merchandise in any part of the country. Capital, $10,000.

The Oxygen Explosive Company of Boston, to engage in mining and refining operations. Capital, $500,000.

The Realty and Personalty Reporting Company of New York, to sell public and confidential reports. Capital, $50,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was more active yesterday than it had been in many days, but by far the larger part of the day's business was supplied by one stock—Bay State Gas. In a few other issues also transactions were in fairly large amount, but the market generally was little different from that which prevailed all last week. Some disposition was shown to sell Amalgamated Copper, Distilling of America, and a few other stocks, and in these closing quotations were substantially below those of Saturday, but in other quarters of the market some net gains of consequence were recorded.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again actively traded in, principally in the common stock, which sold from 26 to 26⅜, and closed unchanged for the day at 26 bid. On this light fluctuation several thousand shares of the stock were traded in, but, notwithstanding the large supply, it held very firmly at 26. The sharp advance which this issue had made since last Thursday called a large amount of stock into the market, which was taken in a manner seeming to indicate that the buying of the stock was with the object of accumulating stock rather than advancing the price. Traders apparently made no effort yesterday to force the stock up. Offerings of the preferred stock as low as 46 were made early in the day, but later these were withdrawn and the stock closed at 45 bid, offered at 48. There was very little trading in the bonds, which ended the day with a slight net loss, at 92¾ bid. No news of importance in regard to the local gas companies was had during the day, and no further explanation appeared for the large buying of New Amsterdam common which has been noted for the past three or four days. Much less demand appears for the preferred stock, and the bonds also are weaker than they were a short while ago.

BAY STATE GAS was notably active, the transactions for the day reaching a total of more than 10,000 shares. Many lots of 500 shares changed hands, and the demand for it through the day was considerably in excess of the supply at the prevailing figures. It sold from 1⅞ up to 2¼ and closed at 2 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. Business in the stock broadened a good deal, and commission houses not usually prominent in Bay State were large buyers. The impression is general that a movement of some importance is indicated by the large demand that has developed for this stock during the past week, but what the reason for the demand is does not appear. A large part of the business represented transactions by traders who appeared to profit by the slight fluctuations without taking any decided position in the stock.

STANDARD OIL was fairly active, but more irregular than it had been at any time since the present upward movement began. It sold up to 519¼ and dropped back to 517, and at the close the best bid was 516, a net loss of 2 points. The reaction, in view of the large advance in the stock during the past ten days, was considered a very small one. It attracted no particular attention.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold to the extent of 350 shares at 43½ and closed at 43 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Forced liquidation seems to have been the most important factor in the recent decline in this stock, for no explanation of it is found in any news in regard to the company's condition.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, after selling as high as 5½, was offered down, and at the close sold as low as 4. It closed at 3¾ bid, showing a net loss of half a point. The execution of a market order at a time when there was no active demand for the stock was the cause of the sharp decline.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA sold in a full lot at 195, and later odd lots changed hands at 194. It improved fractionally at the end of the day, closing at 194½ bid, a slight recession from the nominal bid recorded at the close on Saturday.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was active, and on buying that seemed to be for insiders sold up to 4. It showed an advance of three-quarters of a point, closing at 4 bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, and on these transactions suffered a net loss of a quarter of a point, closing at 82½ bid.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred sold at 80. This was said to be the first sale of this issue made on the curb.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2½
New Amsterdam	26	26¼
New Amsterdam pf	45	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92¾	93½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	45	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf	75	..
American Woolen Goods	21½	22
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	80
Cast-Iron Pipe	4	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40½	41½
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf	20	21
Electric Axle, Light & Power	3⅞	4
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	20	22
Havana Commercial pf	59½	60½
International Pump	15	16½
International Pump pf., ex div	62	64
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	86½	88½
National Gramophone	54	58
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	77	78½
National Tube	44⅜	44¾
National Tube pf	91½	92½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81¼	90
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	516	518
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

In Continental Centres.

Amalgamated Copper	82½	82¾
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8¼	9¼
California Copper	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf	53	60
Chicago & Alton	100	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	45
Electric Vehicle pf	55	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	3¾	4¼
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2½
*Markeen Copper	7	7
Mexican 5s	99	99
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	21
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	80
St. Louis subs, full paid ex-div	118	119
St. Louis common	23	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
Retsof	28	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	11¼	..
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	194½	196
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface Ext.	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	..
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¼	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72	74

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	39	44
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	..	107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	47	55
Union Typewriter	26¾	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	98	101

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Trading was neither particularly active nor excessively dull in to-day's market. There was more strength than weakness. The coppers, although quiet, were firm, and had one or two fair gains to show at the closing. The railroad shares and United States Oil were the best spots in the list. Central Massachusetts common stock sold up to 14¼ this morning on rumors that an injunction may be served on the Boston and Maine by Central Massachusetts stockholders to prevent a lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine, on the ground that the lease of the Fitchburg might be detrimental to Central Massachusetts stockholders.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was still the nominal rate between the banks, but the business doing was small in amount. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium and par.

Money on call is loaning as low as 3½ per cent., though the more general rate is 4 per cent., and many banks are not quoting under 4½ per cent. Time money is in large supply at 4 per cent. on the very best names and collateral, and this rate might even be shaded in exceptional cases. The best mercantile names pass at 4@4½ per cent. Note brokers believe that the highest grade of mill paper might find a market as low as 3½ per cent. on four months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5¼	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin	17	18
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	67½	70
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	41	41⅞
Ash Bed	.50	1½	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Isla'd	4¼	4¾
Bost. & C. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fe	5	5¼
Bost. & Mon.	265	266	Santa Ysabel	6½	7½
Butte & Bos.	48	52	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hec.	735	745	Tamarack	178	185
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons	25¼	26
Franklin	14	14¼	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	21½	22½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	10	11½	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	..	C. Mass. pf.	64	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	128	..
Bost. & Me.	197	199	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	R. 6s	110½	..
Bost. Elev.	98¼	..	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	80¼	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Cent. Mass.	13¾	14½	West End	92⅝	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	335	..	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	134	135	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41	42	U. S. Oil	20	20½
D. Coal pf.	115	116	West. Elec.	42	43½
Erie Tel.	104	106	West. El. pf.	92	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Carbon was unusually active to-day. It opened at 19⅞, and sold to 21, closing at 20¾. The sale was large. The preferred brought 82¾ in small quantities. Linseed preferred opened at 54¾ and sold to 55¼, closing at 54⅞. After opening at 36, Biscuit common sold to 36¼, declined to 35⅞, and closed at 36¼. Metropolitan Elevated preferred ranged from 74⅞ to 75¾, closing at the latter and opening at 75½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
896 Linseed	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
990 Linseed pf	55	54¼	54⅞
50 Radiator	48	48	48
100 Tin Plate	28	28	28
100 Chicago Union Traction	26	26	26
481 Chicago Union Trac. pf	76¼	74	76¼
10 Chicago Consol. Traction	40	40	40
25 Chicago City Railway	280	280	280
55 Diamond Match	123	122¼	122½
181 Lake St. Elevated	11	10¼	10¾
50 Lake St. Elev. ctfs	10	10	10
263 Metropolitan Elev. pf	75¾	74⅞	75¾
1,921 National Biscuit	36⅜	35⅞	36¼
1,620 National Carbon	21	19⅞	20¾
75 National Carbon pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
110 National Steel	41½	41⅜	41⅞
2 North Chicago St. R.	220	220	220
30 South Side Elevated	100	100	100
2 Street's W. S. C. Line	72	72	72
60 West Chicago	111	111	111
25 Western Stone	33½	33½	33½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82½	82¾	
American Air Power	35	50	
American Cotton	..	50	
Arizona Lead	10	10½	
Asphalt Company of America	11	12	
British Columbia Copper	8¼	9¼	
California Copper	4	4¼	
Central Fireworks	13½	15½	
Central Fireworks pf	53	60	
Chicago & Alton	100	106½	
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96	
Electric Vehicle	43	45	
Electric Vehicle pf	55	70	
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼	
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23	
General Carriage	3¾	4¼	
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2½	
*Markeen Copper	7	7	
Mexican 5s	99	99	
New York Transportation	9	9½	
New England Transportation	6	6½	
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	21	
Pittsburg Coal	22¼	23	
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	80	
St. Louis subs, full paid ex-div	118	119	
St. Louis common	23	..	
St. Louis pf	80	..	
Retsof	28	32	
Retsof bonds	80	84	
Storage Power	11¼	..	
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16	
Tennessee Copper	13	14	
Trust Company of America	194½	196	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface Ext.	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	..
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¼	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION

August Belmont & Co. Back Contractor McDonald.

STATEMENT OF MR. BELMONT

Big Surety Companies Reported to be Ready to Accept the Security—Labor's Attitude.

The construction company which John B. McDonald will form to build the rapid-transit tunnel and enable him to qualify with the surety companies will be backed by the banking firm of August Belmont & Co. This firm, it is understood, will head a syndicate to give Mr. McDonald the necessary support to go on with the work. Mr. McDonald made the admission yesterday afternoon that Mr. Belmont is his financial agent, but for further particulars referred all inquiries to Mr. Belmont.

"Yes, I am Mr. McDonald's financial agent," said Mr. Belmont some time later, "but at present I am not at liberty to make a further statement. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall issue a statement setting forth our position in the matter."

The admissions of the contractor supported the prevailing belief that negotiations have so far advanced that the surety companies will accept the security offered and that Mr. McDonald will not need more than the extra ten days' time granted to him by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Nothing definite could be learned as to whether the firm of August Belmont & Co. will be Mr. McDonald's sole backers. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, the contractor himself, and representatives of the surety companies were in conference the greater part of the day and last evening. With the fact of solid backing in view, affairs seemed to assume a more tangible shape.

Andrew Freedman, resident Director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, after a long talk with Mr. Nicoll, said he and Mr. McDonald had come to a practical agreement and that his company could take a certain amount of the required sum, just how much he was not yet prepared to say. There had been some technical difficulties in the way, he said, but they had all been brushed away.

The statement was again made that no difficulty or disagreement had prevailed on the question of the percentage required. It is now thought that, in addition to the original companies named in Mr. McDonald's bid, other companies will come in and divide among them the amount of the bonds. John A. Sullivan, representing the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, after talking with counsel for Mr. McDonald, and also the Rapid Transit Commissioners, said his concern would take $500,000, and it was further said that the American Bond and Trust Company and the National Surety Company might also take a part of the guarantee.

On the other hand, however, rumor had it that a solution of the difficulty might be made in other ways, the suggestion being repeated that the construction company might provide the necessary security, and another to the effect that the entire guarantee on the bonds might revert to the original companies mentioned by Mr. McDonald.

While Mr. Nicoll would not admit that the formation of the construction company has advanced beyond the stage of a suggestion, he seemed hopeful that everything would be settled soon.

"We are getting along smoothly," he said, "and it is very likely that this business of the bonds will be settled by the end of the week, when Mr. McDonald will be ready to go ahead with the tunnel."

Mr. Nicoll begged to be excused from discussing affairs concerning Mr. Belmont as a backer of his client.

President Alexander E. Orr was asked if the Commissioners would give Mr. McDonald more time to qualify. His reply was that he was in favor of allowing Mr. McDonald all the time he needs consistent with the terms of the bid. This matter was discretionary with the board, he said. Both Mr. Orr and Edward M. Shepard, of counsel for the board, signified, however, that the contractor would not be allowed such leeway as would deprive the board of the privilege of taking advantage of the bid of Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Shepard said he had every expectation that Mr. McDonald would qualify certainly by the end of the second ten days.

In view of the resolution passed by the Central Federated Union on Sunday that none but citizens shall be employed on the tunnel, the question came up as to how far the possible influx of foreign labor might affect the home market. Mr. Shepard, in answer to a question, said that one of the requirements of the contract is that the provisions of the labor laws of the State must prevail and that the rate of wages to be paid must not be less than the prevailing rate. Mr. McDonald has said that inasmuch as he will let sub-contractors they will employ such labor as they see fit, subject, of course, to the requirements of the law and the contract. Mr. McDonald contented himself with the remark that he would be more in a position to discuss the labor phase of the problem after he has signed the contract, but he said he did not propose to have any strikes on the tunnel if he could help it.

PUPIL'S CHARGES HEARD.

Mr. Jasper Investigating Case of Teacher Swick Accused of Violence Against Young Emil Niglutsch.

Borough Superintendent Jasper yesterday began an investigation in the case of David A. Swick, a substitute teacher in Public School No. 39, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who is accused of severely beating Emil Niglutsch, a fifteen-year-old pupil, on Friday afternoon last. The boy is the son of Francis R. Niglutsch, a publisher at 39 East Nineteenth Street, and who lives at 331 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Swick was graduated from the City College in June last. According to his statement, the boys in his class tried to have fun at his expense. They were so unruly on Friday afternoon, he alleges, that he kept half a dozen of them in after school hours. Among the boys was Niglutsch.

The teacher at 4:10 o'clock was about to let him go, when he noticed paper under his desk and ordered him to pick it up. Young Niglutsch refused. Thereupon, the boy says, Swick struck him. Then he called Swick several opprobious names. Swick, he says, struck him in the eye. He ran down stairs. Swick followed. In the street he threw a stick at the teacher. Then he dropped, and Swick fell over him. A man passing by held Swick, and Niglutsch ran home. One of his eyes was closed, his lips were cut, and his nose was bleeding.

As soon as the boy's father returned home and heard the news he called on the Principal of the school, Dr. John P. Conroy, who promised to make an investigation. The Vice Principal asked Swick for an explanation. Swick would not admit striking the boy, but admitted chasing him. Mr. Niglutsch insisted that the teacher should apologize before the school. Swick refused to do so. Mr. Niglutsch then complained to Superintendent Jasper.

"If I find that the teacher was in the wrong," said Mr. Jasper yesterday, "I can prevent him from acting as a substitute, and when his name is reached on the eligible list for regular teacher I can prevent his appointment."

NOT MRS. McKINLEY'S MAID.

Story Alleged Shoplifter Was in President's Household Denied.

Louise Berger, forty-two years old, of 428 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Ernestine Luciane, thirty-three years old, of 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, were arrested in a Sixth Avenue store on Dec. 21 charged with shoplifting. They were accused of stealing $59 worth of gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., and were put on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

George Barnard, a detective employed by the store, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and told Sergt. Daly that he had learned that the Berger woman was until thirty days before her arrest maid to Mrs. McKinley, the President's wife. He declined to say anything to reporters "for business reasons."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Nothing is known at the White House of Louise Berger, who is on trial in New York for shoplifting. The statement that she was Mrs. McKinley's maid up to November last is declared to be false. Mrs. McKinley has the same maid now that she had before she came to Washington, and there has been no change since her arrival here.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A. D. Juilliard Buys Broadway Building for $800,000.

BIG DEAL ON MADISON SQUARE

Parcel on Thirty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue Sold by Hilton Estate—Other Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Corn for about $800,000 his recently completed twelve-story fire-proof building 632 and 634 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, just south of Bleecker Street, 50 by 185. The buyer is A. D. Juilliard, who gives to Mr. Corn in part payment his property in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, about six and one-half lots, adjoining the Siegel-Cooper Building. On this property Mr. Corn intends to erect a twelve-story building.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Joseph F. Loubat the three-story iron-front building 4 and 6 East Twenty-third Street, facing Madison Square, 50 by 98.9, now occupied by the American Art Galleries and Dorlon's restaurant. The deal also includes the four-story building 7 East Twenty-second Street, abutting, 26.8 by 98.9. The price paid for both parcels is in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Alfred E. Marling of Ely & Co. would not say anything further yesterday as to the transaction, either in regard to the buyer's name or the future of the properties involved. Both parcels are, in a way, key pieces to the Broadway frontage between the two streets—the Twenty-third Street piece, adjoining the Hotel Bartholdi, 92.11 feet east of Broadway, and the Twenty-second Street lot, being only 62.3 feet east of Broadway.

George A. Read, together with William A. White & Sons, have sold to a client of the former the two stables, each 37.6 by 100, covering 18, 20, and 22 East Thirty-fourth Street. The more easterly of the properties is sold by the estate of Henry Hilton and the one nearer Fifth Avenue by the estate of Charles J. Clinch.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Metropolitan Investment and Improvement Company to Jacob Axelrod the plot of land situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street, 100 by 117. Terms private. Mr. Axelrod will at once commence the erection of a seven-story high-class apartment dwelling.

F. R. Wood has sold for Emilio Vigna the new six-story apartment house 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street, 50 by 87 by 100.8, the buyer giving in part payment property at New Haven, Conn.

It is reported that William Baumgarten & Co. have bought the plot, 130 by 100, with old buildings, on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Second Avenue.

Charles Hopper has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Pelham Avenue and Hoffman Street, 50 by 83.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, 40.2 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, A. J. Appel.....$27,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

481 and 483 Third Avenue, each 18.6 by 85, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to J. W. Smyth.. 28,000

27 Union Square, west side, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry De Forest Weekes, as trustee..... 40,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,577.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 145 Suffolk Street, west side, 40 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,301; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thomson, referee, 7 Teasdale Place, north side, 155 feet east of Boston Road, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $847; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 6 Albany Street, south side, 87.7 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 54, five-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 902 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 162.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,570.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 41.6 by 95; Thomas Farley of 960 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Eulalie Ladging of 17 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Charles Fox, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 18 Fulton Street and 195 Front Street, to a three-story brick warehouse and salesroom, 50 by 80; Schermerhorn estate, owners; L. Kennedy of 610 Tenth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker Street, to a six and eight story brick store and loft building; estate of W. S. Weld, Boston, and H. Rosenstein of 23 East Ninth Street, owners; Buchanan & Fox, architect; cost, $1,000.

Officers of Alliance Realty Company.

Frederick Southack has been elected President of the Alliance Realty Company. George R. Read will be its First Vice President, J. C. Cobb Second Vice President, and Alwyn Ball, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors will include James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, George R. Read, Charles Francis Adams, second, of Boston, Charles F. Ayer of Boston, Henry Morgenthau, and Michael Coleman.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 29.

ATTORNEY ST, 139, 18.9 x irregular; Jonas Weil and another to Fischel Weintraub 1

BEACH AV, n w corner of Kelly St, runs w 155.9 ft to Wales Av x n 36.6 x e 85.9x s 24.8x e 100 to Beach Av x s 50; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Katie S. Tuangs 1,500

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Henry Kelly to Edward F. M. Barry and others..... 1

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x70; Edward F. M. Barry and others to Richard H. Hurles 15,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Edward W. Kilpatrick to Edward Rosenheimer and others..... 1

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 30x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Sophia Hencken 500

ESSEX ST, 87, w s, 25x87.6; Margaretha Duckgeischel and another to Frances Belz and another 1

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 156th St, runs e 120x n 90.11x n w 43.7x s w 96.8 to place x s e 78.1; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John J. Bell..... 100

HENRY ST, 210, s s, 23.6x90; Henry St, 212, s s, 23.6x100; Alice P. Morris to Morris Weintraub..... 76,500

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 24.2 x75; Charles E. Crowell to Isabella Jec 1

LENOX AV, e s, 79.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Raphael Danziger to Anna E. Haas 1

LEWIS ST, 160, 19.8x100; James H. Walsh to Mary E. Walsh..... 1

LOT 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Christina Lindblum to Otto E. Ahlstrom and wife 425

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 167.8 ft n of 105th St, 16.4x75; Edward H. Kelly to Dora Hersfeld 13,500

ORCHARD AV, n w s, 430, 496, and 463, s w of Samuel St, 33x150 each lot; George Dennerlein to Susan M. Dennerlein 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 296.2 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x220; Celina Dodin to Alphonse J. and Kate J. Dodin..... 1

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x105; Elizabeth A. Gill to Elizabeth M. Gill 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 143.8 ft n of Jennings St, 18.8x100; Louis Hanneman, referee, to James Tyroler..... 3,500

SYLVAN PLACE, 12 and 14, 39x34.6; Lucy G. Barnard to John L. Thomas, ½ part.. 100

SYLVAN PLACE, 1 to 7, 82.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x 35.1x88.8x84; Lucy G. Barnard to John L. Thomas 100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 231.3 ft n of 185th St, 20x100; Simon Strasberg to Marcus Krizer..... 7,500

WALNUT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Cornell Av, 25x100; Martha A. Shirmer and others to James Barron 450

WALKER ST, 81 and 81½, s s, 36x100; Robert McGill to Martha L. Mount..... 1

3D AV, e s, 80.2 ft s of 51st St, 20.2x76; Louisa C. Govin to Rafel R. Govin..... 22,000

7TH AV, 180, w s, 23x85; Thomas Muir to Beatrice Schavrien 50

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 100x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and another to P. J. Schnugg..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 20.4 ft n of 17th St, 26.3x100; William O. Kreutzberg to August F. Kreutzberg 1

3D ST, 40 and 42, 40x50; Abraham Silverson to Jacob Roses..... 60,000

3D ST, 384 East, 20x41; Jacob Ruppel to Jacob Davidowitz 100

22D ST, 147 and 149 East; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Julius Dreyfus, quit claim 1

43D ST, 408 West, 16.9x100.4; James A. O'Gorman to Warren Leslie..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Charles I. Weinstein to Mary A. B. Hildebrand ..... Omitted

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Gips and another to Nellie David and another..... Exchange

73D ST, 202 East; Simon Frankenthaler to Tobias Greenebaum 1

98TH ST, 2 West, 100x50.11; Alfred Schiffer to Theresa Goldsmith and another... 1

106TH ST, 203 to 207 West, 100x100.11; William C. Schmidt to Charles K. Robinson..... 165,000

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and others to James Brown 100

120TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Emil J. Constam to William E. Dodge..... 1

131ST ST, 265 West; Annie H. Onderdonk to Carrie H. and James C. Onderdonk... 225

135TH ST, 9 West, 17.8x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Louise C. Hoppin..... 13,000

135TH ST, 11 West, 17.8x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Louise C. Hoppin..... 13,000

149TH ST, 524 and 526 West; Agnes Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield..... 1

149TH ST, 520, 522, and 528 West, each 15x99.11; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield 1

236TH ST, n s, 75.4 ft w of Verlo Av, 75x100; Sarah E. Brown to William A. Nelson 1

Recorded Leases.

BRIGGS, A. Clarence, to Rollins Poucher; 48th St, 341 East, 6 months..... 300

BUTTNER, Eliza, by agent, to Max Green; Rivington St, 194, 3 years..... 300

BUTTNER, Eliza, to Adolph Prokocimer; Rivington St, 194, 5 years..... 300

CRAIN, Hannah A., to Anthony G. Imhof; 14th St, 111 East, 9 3-12 years..... 3,500

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, agent, to Aaron H. Oerter; Stanton St, 2 years..... 216

LEWIS, Lena, to Salvatore Bonglorno and another; Forsyth St, 182, 5 years..... 3,444

MORTIMER, Richard, executor, to Thomas R. Bearman; Bowery, 1 to 7, and 2 to 8 Division St, 5 years..... 7,200

THE ROBERT T. BLEI SYNDICATE, to Abraham Phillips; 34th St, 141 to 145, 1 year..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTELS, Gustav and Sophia, to Lucy G. Barnard; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 157th St, ½ year..... $10,000

BELZ, Frances, to George H. Kracht; 87 Essex St, ½ part, 5 years..... 4,000

BISCHOF, Julius, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 11th Av, s e corner of 34th St, saloon lease, demand 6,700

BLOCK, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 32 Norfolk St, saloon lease, demand 600

BLOCK, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 39 Attorney St, saloon lease, demand 600

BRADY, Philip and Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; 538 10th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,700

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard, to Grace Brouwer-Ancher; 520 West 149th St, 2 years 1,000

BROWN, James, to Emanuel Heilner and others; 115th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 27,000

BROWN, James, to Emanuel Heilner and others; 118th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures advances 79,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 82.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 28,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 10,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to City Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,400

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,600

CLARY, Gordon, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 126th St, s s, 167.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 2,000

CUMINGS, Richard, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 123d St, s s, 83 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 6,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob to Samuel Weiss; 3d St, s s, 20 ft w of centre line of block between Lewis and Goerck Sts, 5 years 1,150

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, to Samuel Weiss; 384 East 3d St, 5 years..... 725

DEL GAUDIO, Luisa Diebold, executor, &c.; Lots 520, 531, 546, and 525, map of the property of George F. and H. O. Opdyke, adjoining New York City private park, demand..... 2,000

DOERFLER, John H., to Reuben E. Williamson; 786 and 788 Washington St, 1 year 1,500

DONOHUE, Thomas, to William T. Moore; 181 West 10th St, 1 year..... 500

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 149 East 22d St, 5 years..... 30,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c.; 147 East 22d St, 5 years..... 30,000

FORBACH, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, n w s, 100 ft n e of Waverley St, 1 year 2,500

FROMM, Ludwig, to William Gibbs; Lexington Av, n e corner of 91st St, demand. 500

GREENBERG, Meyer, to L. Lindsay Fountaine; 14 Morton St, demand..... 1,000

HAMMER, Oluf, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; Lot 207, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years.. 1,350

HARPER, Mary S., to Ambrose K. Ely, trustee; 269 Madison Av, 3 years.. 60,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, 524 and 526 West 149th St, 2 years 1,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher, 520 West 149th St; also 522 and 528 West 149th St, 2 years..... 3,000

HIRSHFELD, Dora, to Edward H. Kelly; 141 Manhattan Av, 5 years and installments, 2 mortgages 11,500

HOPPIN, Louise C., to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, &c.; 9 West 135th St, 2 years..... 2,500

HUGLES, Richard H., to Edward F. M. Barry, and others; 585 Broome St, 3 years 10,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; 113th St, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 10,000

JACOB, August, to Nathan Tillman; 113th St, n s, 332 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 17,000

JACOB, August, to Emma Pretzfeld; 113th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of 3d Av, re-recorded, 3 years 18,000

KELLY, Mark, to Mary Smith; Lot 124, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 300

KRIZER, Marcus, to Simon Strasberg; Tiffany St, w s, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 2 years 1,500

LIVINGSTON, James H., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; Hoe Av, e s, 154.2 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 3,000

OLSSON, Anna, individually, executrix, &c., to Abbie H. Wightman; Robbins Av, n w corner of Powell Place, 25x100 to Terrace Place, ½ year..... 2,000

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to James M. Wentz; Boston Road, e s, 62.7 ft s of 7th St, demand 4,500

RALL, Gustav, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lewis St, e s, 50 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 10,500

RIEPER, Henry and Jacob, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 116th St, 3 years..... 25,000

ROSES, Jacob, to Abraham Silverson; 2d Av, s e corner of 3d St, 1 year..... 4,000

ROSS, Alexander J., to Emily Cook; 27th St, s s, Lot 118, map of Bellevue lots, 2 years..... 12,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Charles F. Ballard; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11, 50.11, and 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years, 3 mortgages, each 24,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11, 50.11, and 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 5 years, 3 mortgages, each 24,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Amelia Mandelbaum; 8th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to James M. Bowers, trustees; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHROEDER, Frederick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,409 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

SCHMIDT, Melenda P., to Henry I. Barbey; 54 East 75th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Caroline Gentry, 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 49.9x48.11 to Willis Av x65.5x23.7, ½ year 1,500

THOMAS, John L., to Lucy G. Barnard; 1 to 7 Sylvan Place; also 12 and 14 Sylvan Place, 5 years..... 6,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue B or Cauldwell Av, w s, 148.4 ft n of 158th St, demand 9,000

TYRRELL, James, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach; Southern Boulevard, e s, 143.7 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year 2,500

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; Attorney St., w s, 62.6 ft s of Stanton St, demand..... 500

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Lizzie Friend; 210 Henry St, installments 6,000

WEINTRAUB, Morris, to Esther Cohen; 212 Henry St, installments 6,000

WEISSER, Matilda, to Harlem Savings Bank; 178th St, n s, 151.4 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, &c., to Maria L. Roberts..... $5,000

BAILEY, Mary E., to Santiago P. Cahill. 2,100

BAILEY, Mary E., as administratrix, &c., to Mary E. Bailey, individually..... 2,100

BERNHEIM, Eli H., to Mabel R. Cushing 12,000

CONDIE, Emma A., and another, executrices, to Mary E. Bailey, individually and as administratrix, (correction)..... Nom.

CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church of Christ in New York to the Knickerbocker Trust Company..... Nom.

LESE, Louis, to Rosie D. Otto..... Nom.

METZLER, John H., to John F. Steeves, (three assignments) 7,075

MOORE, Benjamin P., to Josriah O. Ward and another, executors..... 15,000

RIPLEY, Sidney D., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 34,247

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Mary G. Waters. 500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Morits Klein. 4,000

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF New York to William M. Savin..... 6,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to John J. Bell 1,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Charles L. Adams..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA (or FRANKLIN) AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 100x102; Michael Clair against Frederick Pirk and Charles Diamond, owners and contractors..... $90

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 25x88; Mary A. Colleran against Eliot Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor 250

JEROME AV, s w corner of 169th St, 50x100; H. P. Wilson and another against Frank L. Tierney and another, owners and contractors 166

MARKET ST, 65 and 67; John H. Ross against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 25

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; James J. Mooney against Joseph Friedman, owner and contractor 992

RIVINGTON ST, 333 and 335; Marx & Lang against Isaac Specter, owner and contractor 614

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Gustav Dreyer against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor 435

WATER ST, 161 and 163; William J. Mitchell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor.. 425

WATER ST, 161 and 163; William J. Mitchell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor, (second lien) 425

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 518

27TH ST, 39 to 43 East; Young & Gerard against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor 956

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Huston & Condit against James Clarke, owner and contractor 2,850

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Joseph E. Neens against James Clarke, owner and contractor; John Selfridge, contractor... 785

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; John Holl against Edward Meitzer, owner and contractor; Jacob Seerman, contractor..... 600

111TH ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 200x100; Federico Lamura and another, administractors, &c., against James Cassidy, owner; Frank A. Clark, contractor.... 3,176

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Abe Truhling against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 36

136TH ST, 123 West; John Ruppel against Anna Wilder, owner and contractor; George M. Ehrgott, contractor..... 185

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; Michael Bernstein against John Guilfoy and James Partridge, owners and contractors 75

149TH ST, 520 to 528 West; Mary A. Howden against Agnes Brower-Ancher, owner; G. P. Brower-Ancher, owner and contractor 176

165TH ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 25x100; Otto J. Kraus against Walter McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 100

165TH ST, 1,006 East; Henry Schroeder against Walter L. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 450

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West; Robert G. Kenny on J. and H. Hencken to Goss & Edsall Company $2,248

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 86th St, 40x75; Josef Block against Hannah Wallach and Samuel Henderson, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. M. Levin.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 64 ft w of Goerck St, 17.10x68.9; Houston St, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; Elias M. Pilzer against Herman Hollander, (notice of attachment;) attorney, M. Feltenstein.

LOTS 33 to 36, on map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler in 23d Ward; Louis and John Brandt against Fred Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also gore Rose St, n s, at s w s of New Chambers St, 0.4x3.3x6.6; Alexander Berghaus, as committee, &c., against John R. Bowers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

27TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 50x98.9x irregular; George M. Smith and another against Robert H. Spalding and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

36TH ST, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 33x98.9; Bennett Sanberg against James Clarke and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, H. Salant.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaretha Scheig against Thomas E. Foran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. T. Horwill.

57TH ST, 36 East; Elias A. De Lima against Elias S. A. De Lima, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Weil & Weil.

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; John Higgins against Simon Uhlfelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Baker.

86TH ST, 68 East; Cornelia L. Marshall against James Connolly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Channing.

104TH ST, 58 East; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Jacob Mohr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

122D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Jennie J. Mandeville against Washington Brockner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x100; Eva A. Kouwenhoven against Henrietta Hospodt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Bellingham Bay Boom Company. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the district of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, Northern Division, reversed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court for further proceedings to be had therein in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

395—The Spanish smack Paquete Habana, &c., appellants, vs. the United States, and

396—The Spanish schooner Lola, &c., appellant, vs. the United States. Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decrees of Jan. 8, 1900, so modified as to direct that the damages to be allowed shall be compensatory only, and not punative.

8—Southern Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice White; Justice Brewer, not having heard the argument in the case, did not participate in the decision.

22—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

29—William C. Glass, plaintiff in error, vs. the Police Jury of Franklin Parish, Louisiana.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Original—Ex parte—In the matter of A. J. Daggs et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file a writ of mandamus denied.

298—Rothschild & Brother, appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance denied, but the case will be taken on printed briefs on or before March 5 next if counsel shall be so advised.

311—P. J. Willis & Brother et al., petitioners, vs. F. A. Rice et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

500—The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, surviving trustee, et al., and 501—Dana A. Rose, petitioner, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, &c., et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Denied. Opinion on motion to dispense with the certification of the record by Chief Justice Fuller.

502—The Central Trust Company of New York et al. petitioners, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Denied.

116—John Conroy of Cononino, appellant, vs. The County of Yavahai.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Utter vs. Franklin, 172 U. S., 416.

117—Edward L. Dreyer, appellant, vs. James Pease, Sheriff, &c., and 118—Robert Berger, appellant, vs. James Pease, Sheriff, &c.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Final orders affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Markuson vs. Boucher, 175 U. S., 184; Baker vs. Grece, 169 U. S., 284; Tinsley vs. Anderson, 171 U. S., 101, and cases cited.

120—The Kittaning Coal Company, appellant, vs. J. L. Zabriskie et al., executors, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 U. S., 355; Blythe vs. Hinckley, 173 U. S., 501.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Feb. 5, to Monday, Feb. 26.

350—John Bad-Elk, plaintiff in error, vs. The United

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GREATER NEW YORK FIRE PROTECTIVE COMPANY.—Schedules of the Greater New York Fire Protective Company of 127 West Thirty-seventh Street show liabilities of $2,550, nominal assets of $1,207, and actual assets of $1,800.

MORRISON & PHINISTER.—Schedules of Morrison & Phinister, manufacturers of doors and trim at 647 and 649 West Fiftieth Street, show liabilities of $36,608, nominal assets of $29,089, and actual assets of $8,722.

B. BORKHEIM.—Benjamin Borkheim, liquor dealer, confessed judgment yesterday for $916 in favor of J. M. Birnbaum for borrowed money, $400 of which was used to pay for a liquor license. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, but no address was given.

STEARNS & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution against Stearns & Co., restaurant and bakery at 120 East Twenty-third Street, for $269 in favor of Austin Nichols & Co., but when he went there to make a levy he found the place closed, and it was said a Marshal was in charge. They began there in August, 1898.

Lincoln Stadler was President and George W. Fall Treasurer. The liabilities are $26,980; nominal assets, $15,102; actual assets, $10,000. The nominal assets consist of book accounts, $7,165; merchandise, $5,905; fixtures, $2,032. The largest creditors are Mrs. H. I. Falk, $17,363, and John B. Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia, $1,710.

W. H. HASBROUCK & Co.—Arthur G. Holman has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of W. H. Hasbrouck & Co., (corporation,) manufacturing stationers at 536 Pearl Street, by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, as the result of the application made last week for the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Holman is the Treasurer of the concern.

CAMERON WAGON AND CARRIAGE COMPANY.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed David J. Lees permanent receiver of the business formerly carried on under the style of the Cameron Wagon and Carriage Company, at 57 Warren Street, by Siegfried Goldo and Cameron Spear. Mr. Lees was appointed temporary receiver some time ago, and has collected $2,241 out of the assets.

HERMAN HOLLANDER.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against Herman Hollander of 480 East Houston Street for $2,094 in favor of Elias M. Pilzer for balance of account for diamonds and jewelry sold to him by Rosie Pilzer and assigned to Mr. Pilzer. Mr. Hollander has been selling diamonds for the past eight years. A lis pendens was filed against his property at 475 and 480 East Houston Street.

STADLER & FALK.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph J. Corn temporary receiver of the assets of Stadler & Falk, (corporation,) tailors, at 535 Fifth Avenue, on the application of Stern & Rushmore, attorneys for A. Lincoln Stadler and George W. Falk, Directors of the corporation, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and also appointed John H. Judge referee, setting down the order to show cause for May 1. The corporation was formed in October, 1896, with a capital stock of $9,400, but it never had any rating at Bradstreet's. A.

SOLOMON HOFFMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Solomon Hoffman, shoe dealer, at 2,226 Third Avenue, for $343 in favor of Nathaniel Fisher & Co., which was obtained on the ground that he was about to remove his property from the State. A clerk of the firm watched the store all night on Jan. 26, and stated that he saw Mr. Hoffman and four other men packing up the stock in cases in a great hurry. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst., two large vans were driven up to the store and the goods were removed. The clerk followed the vans to the New Haven Railroad freight yard, at the Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the goods were put in a freight car. Assistant Deputy Sheriff Mayforth went to the freight yard and found the car still there. He levied upon enough shoes to cover the attachment and removed them from the car. The goods were billed for South Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Hoffman was in business in Boston and began in this city in June, 1897, and generally carried a stock of $5,000.

Out of Town.

L. A. BRAIS.—L. A. Brais of Montreal, doing a gentlemen's furnishing business under the name of Glovers, Brais & Co., has assigned at the request of Foster, Porter & Co. of London, England, who are creditors to the extent of $2,400.06. The total liabilities amount to $144,666.64.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. A. CHAPIN.—Lucien A. Chapin, manager, at 12 Astor Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,884 and no assets.

DAVID BRODER.—David Broder, furrier, of 216 Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,449 and nominal assets of $430 in old accounts.

ISAAC MOROFF.—Isaac Moroff, salesman, residing at 111 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,575 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

L. COMBREMONT.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets of Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane.

JOSEPH GRASSMUCK.—Joseph Grassmuck of 120 Nassau Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,235 and no assets. He was formerly in the saloon and restaurant business, and is now a Superintendent.

HERMAN BLUMENTHAL.—At a meeting of the creditors of Herman Blumenthal, dealer in toys and stationery at 2,776 Third Avenue, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, Frank Levy was elected trustee.

HOTCHKISS & WILCOX.—A meeting of the creditors of Hotchkiss & Wilcox, stock brokers, of 50 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel S. Smith. Twelve claims, aggregating $17,000, were filed, five of which were filed by Maynard & Tolles, aggregating $5,000. Henry J. Emmens was elected trustee.

VALENTINE MOESLEIN.—Valentine Moeslein, residing at 402 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $83,886 and no assets. Of the liabilities $22,000 is on bonds and $25,000 is a claim for damages in favor of Edward E. Ranft, suit now pending. The balance of the liabilities are for materials and some are in judgments. He was formerly a manufacturer of metal ceilings.

CHARLES BALZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Balz, grocer at 1,704 Avenue B, by the following creditors: J. H. Mohlman Company, $302; William P. Baker Company, $207, and Simeon H. Barber, $105. They allege that Mr. Balz is insolvent and that he gave a bill of sale of the business to Peter Balz, a brother, and John Wulff, a brother-in-law, for a pre-existing indebtedness, and for no actual consideration. He began business in April, 1898.

BERNARD TRAYNOR.—Schedules of Bernard Traynor, who had a department store at 53 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue, show known liabilities of $38,508, of which $9,500 is secured by mortgage, $800 for taxes, and $20 for wages. Besides these liabilities is the amount due the H. B. Claflin Company, marked unknown, which is secured by a second mortgage on the leasehold of 53 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue. The nominal assets are $92,580, consisting of the leasehold 53 to 59 Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $34,500; stock, $45,000; fixtures, $7,000; horses and wagons, $575; cash in bank, $5. He had $100,000 insurance on the building and stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, Edward J.—F. H. Leggett and others	$339
ANGUILLI, Luigi—E. Scheina, executrix	92
BORKHEIM, Benjamin—J. M. Bernbaum	916
BABBITT, Robert O.—W. W. Gibbs, costs	1,251
BUCHHOLZ, or BUCH, Samuel—H. Friedman	74
BRADY, Elizabeth—The Mayor, &c., costs	130
BABCOCK, Hamlin—F. Schaad	1,478
BROSNAN, Frank X.—William H. Carter	111
CAVINATO, John C.—F. S. Myers	240
CORNISH, George H.—John Leonard	229
CUTTNER, Joseph, and Jonas King—Louis Glaser	101
COOKE, Frances R.—William Thompson	127
CASEY, Joseph J.—L. Le C. de Caumont	3,571
COSTELLO, Patrick—J. Weiller	80
CUDDEBACH, William E.—McDermott-Bunger Dairy Company	151
DAVIS, L. Depuy—Charles Krey	145
DOUGHERTY, Michael J.—A. Geraghty	98
DAVIDSON, James H.—Louis C. Raegner, receiver	502
DUPRE, Ovide—Arthur D. D'Auxy	164
DONNELLY, Katie—James Shorten	44
DUPLER, Joseph—A. Kornbluth & Brother	49
EGARS, Edger—A. Newman	109
ELLIOTT, Isaac M.—E. A. Raymond	265
EVANS, Olin M.—Aspell & Co.	119
FITZPATRICK, John H.—W. G. Reid and another	224
FARRELL, Edward—F. H. Leggett and others	93
FREEMARK, Bernard—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	502
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Electrical Review Publishing Company	209
FARBER, Abraham and Louis—F. Eckenroth and another	226
FARBER, Abraham and Louis—F. Eckenroth and another	225
GERDES, Henry—Julius Bohm	70
GLASBRENNER, John—Bradley & Currier Company, Limited	318
GORLIN, Samuel—Alexander & Weiss	409
GESNER, William H.—D. Shapiro	256
HEYER, Peter W. C. A. & E. Du Vivier	463
HUGHES, John—the City of New York	111
HAZELL, Jesse—J. A. S. Gregg	2,258
HEALY, Delia, and Kate Horan—A. T. Meyer	169
FREUND, Hannah—William McDowell, costs	102
FIELD, Lilli C.—H. Corfits	847
KARTUSINSKY, Abraham—Lighte & Brother	95
LAZER, William—Globe Security Company	415
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall V. Scriven, William W. Bridgman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Cleland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New Yorfk, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter, H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899. WILLIAM LANGDON, Attorney for Petitioners, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

ja9-1aw4wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-law6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6m27tTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE DAUER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Dauer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Dauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

NO. 2,068.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE PALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Palen, individually and as a partner of William S. Barrett, doing business under the firm name of W. S. Barrett & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George Palen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall V. Scriven, William W. Bridgman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Cleland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New Yorfk, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter, H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899. WILLIAM LANGDON, Attorney for Petitioners, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

ja9-1aw4wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-law6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6m27tTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE DAUER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Dauer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Dauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.

NO. 2,068.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE PALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Palen, individually and as a partner of William S. Barrett, doing business under the firm name of W. S. Barrett & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George Palen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. January 29, 1900.

NO. 2,064.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY PARET, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Paret of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Paret was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, January 26th, 1900.

NO. 1,950.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS PISMENITZER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Pismenitzer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Pismenitzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, January 29th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,044.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS H. PERLMAN, individually and as a co-partner with Levi S. Manson, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis H. Perlman, individually and as a co-partner with Levi S. Manson, formerly doing business at the City of New York under the name of the United States Newspaper Advertising Agency, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Louis H. Perlman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. January 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VIRGINIA PHILIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Virginia Philips of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Virginia Philips was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. January 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES REICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Reich of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Reich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated January 30th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. STEGE and FREDERICK H. STEGE, doing business as STEGE & BROTHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George H. Stege and Frederick H. Stege of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George H. Stege and Frederick H. Stege were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. January 29, 1900.

NO. 2,030.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Weintraub of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Weintraub was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, January 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX E. YOUNG, individually and as a member of the firm of YOUNG BROS., Bankrupt.—No. 2,079.

To the creditors of Max E. Young, individually and as a member of the firm of Young Bros., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Max E. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated January 29th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. HAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

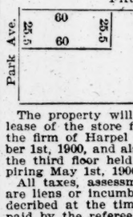
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.



The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harpel & Grassmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wTu&Th

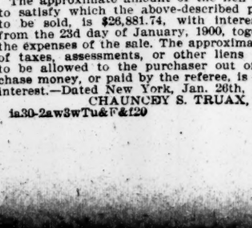
NINTH AVENUE—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—Adele Kneeland, as sole acting executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against BERTHE HUMMEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of December, 1896, I the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in Block 1,043, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Ninth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches south of the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence east, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet; thence south parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet four inches; thence west, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet to the east side of Ninth Avenue, and thence north along the same twenty-five feet four inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known as No. 858 Ninth Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,881.74, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,500 and interest.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wTu&F&f20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. HAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.

The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harpel & Grassmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wTu&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO I. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hund

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

WHITE SALE—LAST DAYS.

'Twill be many a day before you again buy Muslins, Linens and Housekeeping Goods as you now can buy.

"Make use of time, let not opportunity slip."

Good Firm Yard Wide Muslins

the famous quality that has been the wonder of the trade.

Bleached—wholesale price 7¼..... 4¾
Unbleached—wholesale price 5¼..... 4½
Expect all things good of this muslin!

Linen Finish Sheetings

Full bleached—Look and wear like Linen—the best known make—the label tells the story—

2½ yards..... .21¾ | 2 yards..... .18½
2¼ yards..... .20 | 1¾ yards..... .16½

Pillow Case Widths—same brand—

54 inch..... .14½ | 45 inch..... .12
50 inch..... .13 | 42 inch..... .11

Heavy Unbleached Sheetings

another excellent make—will bleach soft and white

2½ yards..... .20½ | 1¾ yards..... .14½
2¼ yards..... .18½ | 1½ yards..... .13½
2 yards..... .16½ | 1¼ yards..... .11

On centre tables in Basement we will offer "White Sale" accumulation of Remnants of Sheetings and Pillow Cases—Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta and New York Mills—at reductions to more than make up for any inconvenience of lengths.

Cheese Cloths—for covering pictures, for dish cloths, window cloths and general utility purposes—price has gone up Three-quarters of a cent per yard, yet we sell at..... 3½

Fancy Dining Room Cloths

Cardinal— 8-4; were .79..... .59
10-4; were .98..... .69

Turkey Red—Gold medal quality.
8-4; were 1.79..... 1.29
10-4; were 1.98..... 1.59

Memphis—Fancy weave.
8-4; were 1.48..... .98

Vienna—Knot fringe.
8-4; were 2.48..... 1.98

All Linen—Broche border—Knot fringe; were 2.98... 1.98

White Goods

Lace Stripes and Plaids—
40-inch Dress and Apron Lawns
Checked Nainsooks;
Sheer India Linens
36-inch Cambrics—
Regular prices 8½ to .12½..... 6¾

Dress and Waist Lengths of White Organdies—40 inch—value 17 cents..... 9¾

A "white" Summer, says Fashion—You will here find the right goods at Right Prices!

Pillow Cases and Sheets

Two Reliable Qualities, for general use and for the spare room.

Utica Sheets

54x90 inches..... 35 cents
63x90 inches..... 41 cents
72x90 inches..... 46 cents
81x90 inches..... 51 cents
90x90 inches..... 53 cents

As a customer recently said, "There is nothing superior to Utica for durability and softness—washing improves it."

Utica Pillow Cases

42x36 inches..... 9 cents
45x36 inches..... 10 cents
50x36 inches..... 11 cents
54x36 inches..... 12 cents

Hemstitch Pillow Cases—Four cents more.
Hemstitch Sheets———Eight cents more.
All intermediate and unusual sizes kept in stock.

Sheets—good wear quality—

54x90 inches..... 25 cents
63x90 inches..... 29 cents
72x90 inches..... 31 cents
81x90 inches..... 35 cents

Pillow Cases—good wear quality—

42x36 inches..... 6¾ cents
45x36 inches..... 7¾ cents
50x36 inches..... 8¾ cents
54x36 inches..... 9¾ cents

Towellings

18 inch Damask..... 4¾
17 inch Linen..... 6¾.. 8½
17 inch Damask..... .10
19 inch Check Glass..... 5¾
24 inch Union Glass..... .10½

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Buy a small lot of well-known desirable goods of which you think competitors have many—advertise them below cost, sell as slowly as possible, and when loss becomes serious, back out. —Thus a good thing may be spoilt, manufacturer injured, customers annoyed and reputation lost.

MORAL.

'Tis easy to invite a quarrel unless One has Courage.

Unless you're game, don't try for fame.

EXAMPLE: DIMITIES.

PULLAR'S LOVE FOR LIQUOR.

Man Who Accuses ex-Gov. Waller and A. R. Page Admits Drinking Forty Glasses a Day.

Joseph W. Pullar made his first appearance on the witness stand yesterday in the suit which he has instituted against ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, and others in the Supreme Court, before Justice Bischoff, to set aside his transfer to them of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the estate of his second wife, Mrs. Johanna Pullar, and which he asserts they obtained from him under duress, at a midnight meeting at the Hotel Imperial, Oct. 14, 1897. One of his contentions is that they knew at the time his mental faculties had been so impaired by the use of alcoholic stimulants that he was in no condition to transact business and another that he signed the paper under threats of prosecution for bigamy in marrying the woman who had left him the property when he had another wife living. His drinking habits during 1897 were the subject of examination yesterday.

"How many drinks of whisky did you take in the course of the day?" he was asked by his counsel, W. D. Benjamin.

"Oh, thirty or forty," he responded. He also testified that it was his custom to fill a quart bottle with whisky from a demi-john before he retired, and he always drank it all during the night. The only time he ever stopped drinking was when he was taken ill as a result of it. He said he was forty-six years old and had left school at fourteen and gone to work as an errand boy. He was for nearly twenty years in the employ of the Adams Express Company.

He said that he first met Mr. Page socially at a Republican club which had its headquarters over a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and retained him when his wife's relatives threatened to break her will on account of his alleged bigamy. Mr. Page, he said, was the first lawyer with whom he had had any business dealings. He had received $15,000, but soon lost it. "I lent money to my friends when they wanted it," he said.

Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, made application for permission to have Pullar examined by a physician who, he said, had been watching the proceedings and who would take the stand. Mr. Benjamin vigorously opposed this, and Justice Bischoff left the matter in abeyance.

John C. McKnight, a lifelong friend of Pullar, testified to efforts he had made to restrain him from drinking during the latter part of 1897. He had considered him irrational.

Mrs. Annie Donnelly, the nurse who had attended Mrs. Pullar during her last illness, corroborated Pullar's own story about his filling the whisky bottle every night, and said it held more than a quart. She said Pullar was always plainly under the influence of liquor when he came home in the evening, yet had taken the sick woman out driving in Central Park at such times as long as her condition would permit. Mrs. Donnelly said she had never seen him sober except on the day of his wife's death. She had to engage a lawyer to get her pay.

The case continues to-day.

SOPHIE LAD COUR'S CASE.

Health Board Not to Blame for Delay in Burying Diphtheria Victim.

Officials of the Board of Health yesterday disclaimed responsibility for the delay in the burial of little Sophie Lad Cour of 216 West Twenty-seventh Street, who died of diphtheria on Thursday and whose body was not buried until Sunday owing to the delay in the issuing of a death certificate. It was said, however, there had been no danger of the contagion spreading, as the case had been quarantined.

The child was five years old. Her parents, who are French Canadians, are poor. The mother took the girl on Wednesday to the Northwestern Dispensary, at Thirty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue. Dr. H. G. Mac-Adam told her to take the child home, as it was suffering from diphtheria. He visited the house and prescribed for the little girl, and as he was about leaving town he gave the address of an associate who was to be summoned in case of need. He then notified the Board of Health, which sent a diagnostician to look into the case.

The Health official who called found the child improved and as the mother refused to have it removed to a hospital he gave her an order by which she could have the department remove it should she change her mind. She was instructed also as to maintaining quarantine.

The next day the woman called at the Health Department and said the child was dead. She wanted a death certificate and was told that it would be necessary first to get permission from the Coroner to remove the body. The Coroner's office was notified and Dr. Williams took the case. When he reached the house no one was in to give the necessary information on which to make out a certificate, and he left word for some one to be sent to his house in West Fourteenth Street.

The father of the child failed to find the Coroner's physician at his private office, and it was the next day, Saturday, when the case was again called to the attention of the Board of Health. The necessary permit from the Coroner was then procured and the child was taken away Sunday by the Health Department.

MRS. LATHROP'S CANCER HOME.

Criticism of Mr. Carnegie—Three Years' Work and Contributions.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop made public yesterday an account of the past three years' work of the St. Rose's Free Home for the cancerous poor. Incidentally, she criticises some of Mr. Carnegie's public utterances in the following language:

"I am sure that if Mr. Carnegie would spend three months of hard labor among the poor he would refrain from misleading his hearers and readers by statements of policy that are unjust to suffering. If his words were received with careful attention they would do no harm, but who is listened to by the many with a careful attention?

"Mr. Carnegie uses the words 'indiscriminate almsgiving, and no one, scarcely, will keep the 'indiscriminate' qualification in mind, but suppose that he means to veto, from his Parnassus, almsgiving in general. The idolator of libraries must have left one book unopend, more or less. A millionaire who should toss his million-dollar largesse into the streets of New York slums would be a madman; the millionaire who should devote $1,000,000 to the relief of suffering, sick, and starving women and children today would be no more mad than if he invested the money for the benefit of the business success of young men.

"I do not know but that Mr. Carnegie would be interested in the care of the sick; I never asked him. But as a companion of the poor in the slums, I believe that his careless words will do harm to truth of a very delicate and a very holy nature, in so far as he is listened to and remembered."

Mrs. Lathrop's report shows that the total number of persons helped at the home was 462. The expenditures were $29,100. The following money gifts were received: Miss Ogden, $1; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. David B. Insin, $25; Mrs. Mary Lee, $5; Miss M. Augusta Rohda, $4; Miss Mary Eleanor Miller, $1; A Friend, Chicago, $500; David C. Townsend, $5; Miss Emma Linahan, $5; Charles G. Irish, $10; John Innes Kane, $25; C. A. Starbuck, $100; J. A. C., $2; Mrs. Eliza A. Bulkly, $50; Miss Elizabeth Harper, $10; In His Name, $10; M. A., $5; E. J. Douglas, $5; Mrs. P. A. Moulton, $25; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; J. Warren Greene, $25; Christian Herald Readers, $23.15; Anonymous, $1; R. Tyson White, $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. Charles B. Camp, $5; Miss E. Griffiths, $1; Mrs. Kate McCrea, $5; Mrs. G. M. Cortis, $20; Miss Burke, $1; Mrs. Gillen, $1; Miss Goddard, 50 cents; Mrs. Lathrop, $1; Mrs. Gorman, $1; Mrs. Townsend, $5; Miss Rohda, $4; Miss E. C. Riordon, $5; Anonymous, $11; Mrs. Selleck, $1; Mrs. P. A. Moulton, $25; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. Mary T. Molloy, $2; Mrs. Henry Otten, $10; Florence E. Miles, $1; Miss Shields, $1; H. T. Regliter, $5; small sums received in December, 1899, $75; total, $1,084.65.

No matter who makes your evening clothes, they're no good unless they fit. No matter who makes them, you can't get more than good cloth and fit.

Our cloths are the very best money can buy. We make to fit.

Evening dress suits $30 to $50. Tuxedo coats $16 to $27. White waistcoats $4 to $6. Dress shirts; shirt-studs; silk hose; pumps; white gloves; opera or silk hat—all the dress requirements.

Jack Frost is a good fellow if you get on the warm side of him.

Ulsters $15 to $30; overcoats $15 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
549 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Basement Salesroom.

BLANKETS.

California Wool, — double bed size,
$4.00 and $5.00 per pair.
Extra large, $7.50 per pair.

STEAMER RUGS.

Various colors and weights, $3.50 to $10.50.

COMFORTABLES.

Down filled,—covered with Silkoline, China Silk or Satin.
Handsome shaded Satin Comfortables mounted with Renaissance Lace.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SILK.

Imported black Taffetas, substantial quality with lustrous finish. 21 inches wide,
65 cents per yard.

Taffetas Mousseline,—a water proof, durable fabric. Suitable for waists or gowns. 27 inches wide,
$1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

White Cotton Night Shirts, with fast colored trimmings, — full body, — 54 inches long,
50 cents each.

"Nonpareil" hand finished white Night Shirts,—extra wide, full body, 58 inches long,
85 cents each; $5.00 per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MR. PAGE FORGIVES ELOPERS.

The Gibsons Will Be Received with Open Arms at Author's Home.

Preston Gibson, the Princeton student, and Miss Mina Field, stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, who were clandestinely married, will be received with open arms at the Washington home of the Pages. Mr. Page, who came to the city on Sunday, on hearing of the marriage, said yesterday:

"Everything is all right. I was advised of the marriage by telegraph. A little more romantic than necessary, but then all is forgotten and forgiven. I would tell you all about it, but the fact is we desire to avoid publicity. Where are the young couple? Well—I can't say, but I rather expect they will be in Washington very shortly."

PARK MENAGERIE EXECUTION.

Death Warrant of Hybrid Buffalo Signed and Carried Out.

The big hybrid buffalo of the Central Park menagerie was formally executed at dawn yesterday morning, "for the good of the service," as his keepers put it. The executioners were Keepers Shannon and Snyder, and the place of execution was the camel house, of which the buffalo had been an occupant for some time. The buffalo had outlived his usefulness as an exhibit. The animal was presented to the city three years ago by the Barnum Circus, in which the bison had been for many years. Hybrid buffaloes had ceased even then to be an attraction, but Superintendent Smith of the menagerie had spare room for the buffalo, and the city accepted the gift. The buffalo had a ring in his nose, and by this he was led around the circus rings in his younger days. The Park menagerie has a surplus of buffaloes of the higher type, and for some time Superintendent Smith has had to give up a part of the camel house to accommodate his hybrid guest, much to the annoyance of the camels.

In a few days some of the animals in the Park will have the flesh of the buffalo served to them for their meals.

J. ROTHSCHILD

New York—14th St., near 6th Av.
Brooklyn—Cor. Fulton & Hoyt Sts.

Announces a final Winter

Special Sale

of elegant

Trimmed Hats.

The extraordinary success of our special sales of the "Jacquin" stock has completely disposed of our entire reserve of trimmed hats, and to meet the continued demand we have trimmed about 200 Round Hats, Toques and Bonnets (of choice materials from the "Jacquin" stock) modeled after the new Spring styles, which we offer at prices representing less than the cost of the materials of which they are composed. Prices range from

$3.00 to $10.

The greatest bargains that have been offered in correct styles and choice goods this season anywhere.

Stern Bros

will continue to-day

Their January Sale of

Ladies'

Nainsook, Muslin and Cambric

Underwear

And in addition will offer

Taffeta Silk Waists,
at $3.98, 4.85, 5.50

Taffeta Silk Petticoats,
at $3.90, 5.95, 7.50

Flannel Waists,
at $1.89, 3.00, 4.45

West 23d St.

STAGE STUDENT'S FATAL JUMP.

Prostrated by Hard Study, Lafroy Lough Killed Himself.

Lafroy Lough, twenty-one years old, a boarder at 236 West Forty-fourth Street, killed himself yesterday afternoon by jumping from the window in his room, on the fifth floor of his boarding house.

Lough was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to this city eighteen months ago to study for the stage. Of late, it is said, he desired to become a physician, and to others said he wanted to be an artist.

During his residence here Lough studied very hard, and it is believed that his mind became affected. For the past few days he had betrayed signs of disordered mental condition. Yesterday afternoon, soon after luncheon, he was visited by his friend, Fred D. Streeter, of 152 West One Hundred and First Street. He complained to Streeter that he was not well, and the latter said he would go for a physician. Streeter had barely left the room when Lough opened the window and deliberately threw himself out.

George Good, who lives at 234 West Forty-fourth Street, saw the man fall, and, summoning help, had him carried into the kitchen of No. 236. Policemen Wolstenholme and Glennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were summoned, and they sent to Roosevelt Hospital for a physician. Dr. Clark of the hospital staff was soon attending Lough, but the latter died within a half hour after he had jumped.

Furs.

MID-WINTER SALE.

Plain, trimmed and novelty garments.

CAPES AND ULSTERS.

Cloth,—lined with squirrel and mink.
$25.00 to $175.00.
Value $85.00 to $250.00

Fur lined Opera Capes,—handsome fabrics, short or full length.
$40.00 to $200.00.
Formerly $95.00 to $275.00

Persian Lamb, trimmed or combined with various furs.
$40.00 to $250.
Former Prices $95.00 to $325.00

BOAS.

Skunk,— $5.00, $6.50 and $10.00
Fox,— $7.50
Mink,— $13.50

MUFFS.

Wool Seal,— $2.50 each
Thibet,— $1.50 and $3.00 "
Skunk,— $4.75 "

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes,—handsome novelty garments,—at one-half price.

Sets,—boa and muff, $18.00, $25.00 & $35.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Furniture Department.

To more fully introduce this department of High Class Furniture, we shall offer our entire stock,

Tuesday & Wedn'sday

consisting of

Parlor Sets and Odd Pieces,
Ladies' Writing Desks and Tables,
Parlor and Music Cabinets, in vernis-martin and mahogany,
Library and Hall Furniture,
Morris Chairs and Couches,

at

25%

below regular prices.

These goods are all of the latest and best designs, and were low priced at former quotations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Our Ladies' Dep't

at the Broadway and 13th Street Store.

Kersey Jackets, $10,
tan, castor and black—heavy satin lining, reduced from $25.

Misses' Suits, $5.00,
in Ladies' sizes, reduced from $15 & $18.

Flannel Waists, $1.98,
reduced from $4.50 & $5.

Ladies' Ulsters, $15,
reduced from $35.

¾ Length Coats, $12.50
reduced from $28.00.

Plaid Skirts, $3.90,
reduced from $9.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

$60 DIAMOND STUD, $25.

This is the greatest value I ever had to offer. It's a beauty, weighing about ½ carat, pure white, very brilliant, set in a heavy solid 14-karat gold stud mounting. Price, $25 cash. Written guarantee. An extra fine Waltham Watch, gent's hunting style, that cost $68.00, with a heavy gold-filled chain and seal, that I offer for $20 cash. Bear in mind, this case is stamped "Warranted 14-karat Double Stock," and will last a lifetime. I warrant it for 20 years.

KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
(Near Nassau St.) "WATCHES REPAIRED."

AMUSEMENTS.

Koster & Bial's

The Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Orni, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, others. Mat. To-morrow, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night. "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L." Last time. Original of At the White Horse Tavern

Harlem Opera House. Charles Frohman's Comedians in Make Way for the Ladies Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

O'Neill's.

The Big Furniture Sale

Will Continue All This Week!

We believe we sold more Furniture yesterday than all the rest of the retail houses in New York combined, and we ought to, for never in the history of the Furniture trade have such bargains been given. Think of it! Selling Furniture cheaper than the cost of making it two years ago, when prices were at their lowest.

If you want a piece of Furniture to complete the furnishing of some room, nook or corner, this is your opportunity. Come any day this week. You'll not be disappointed, for the stock is large enough, we believe, to last until closing time Saturday. Remember, that although every article on sale is an extraordinary bargain,

Early Buyers Will Secure the Best Choice.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL DEPARTMENT GLIMPSES

of things that are artistic and economical.

Clothes trees from $1.00; unconventional affairs that do not mind being tucked into odd corners. Some richly twisted poles, branching into arms at top, encircled by umbrella racks below, are among the brightest.

Flemish chairs, from $4.50; also Colonial, Dutch, and English conceits. Rockers with flattened arms and hollowed seats; picturesque half-round chairs, odd three-bornered pieces—delightful examples of antique turning.

Flemish settles, chests, double-tiered tables—whatever the hall needs to make it look its cheeriest are at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way LAST WEEK. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman .....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15 Last 5 Nights. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. ....THIRD MONTH.... THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.

NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR. SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. "Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS. OPENS TO-DAY Madison Square Garden. Eleventh Annual Show New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.) The show that Everybody Likes. 9A.M to 10:30P.M. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c.

Joint Recital Wed. Aft., Feb. 7. Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schuberth's. Direction, Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano Used. Mendelssohn Hall. PEISCHNIKOFF The Russian Violinist and Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER The Swiss 'Celliste.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets 15,25,50c. Montgomery & Stone Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c. PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS Yorke & Adams, Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat HOLIDAY MAT., LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15 Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People. Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. The House that Jack Built. Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c. ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. 2 BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE.

CASINO! Last 11 nghts! MAT. THRRW! Engagmnt positively closes Fb. 10. Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. Fb. 12, (Linc'n Day,) Princess Chic, open'g with Mat.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. DON'T MISS Last Chances to see MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'w'y & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS MONDAY. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

Wallack's Olga Nethersole In FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th. BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Terninal; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur. Fri. Evg., Feb. 2, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink. MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freiderichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur. Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Bevignani. Sat. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur. Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Fetschnikoff, Violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of Carmen. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Tuesday Evening, February 6th. GALA CONCERT The entire proceeds to be devoted to the Dewey Arch Fund The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM. 16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams. Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30. SONG RECITAL by Madame NORDICA and Madame SCHUMANN-HEINK Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30. In compliance with numerous requests, MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into TIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AVE. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. New York A. C. vs. Naval Reserve, To-night at 8:15 o'clock. Reserved Seats 25 cts. extra. Skates free.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT LAST WEEK OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE." SEATS READY THURSDAY.

Last Piano Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL Hambourg WED. AFT. JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. CORA STUART & CO. CARON & HERBERT MIDGLEY & CARLISLE. GEORGE EVANS GRAZER & HAZEL. FIELDS & WARD.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

THE DEWEY. EAST 14TH ST. Matinee To-day. THE UTOPIANS. TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THREE LITTLE LAMBS. Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. Naughty Anthony Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

14th St. THEATRE nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

Sion Palace of Music BOULEVARD AND 125TH ST. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

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HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. OLGA, QUEEN OF ALLIGATORS.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, except Feb. 20, 8 P. M.—ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN, "Russia and Russians." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 12 A. M.—JEAN SCHOPFER, "French Architecture and Sculpture." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—Palaeontology. Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Feb. 14, 21, 28, 4:30 P. M.—Lectures in German. Feb. 15, 3:30 P. M., Lecture in French.

Lecture to-night at 8 o'clock. All are invited! February Course in German. Lessons twice a week beginning Friday next at 8 P. M. No tuition fee. All are welcome to join.

STERN'S School of Languages of N.Y. City, 27 East 44th St.